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BAGRAMOV EXAMINES TEACHING ON PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

LD211527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 80 pp 3-4

[Article by Prof E. Bagramov, doctor of philosophical sciences, under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Proletarian Internationalism and the Struggle of Ideas"]

[Text] It may be said that the ideas of proletarian internationalism have been advanced by life itself. The struggle around them began back in the middle of the last century when K. Marx and F. Engels proclaimed the slogan: "Proletarians of All Countries, Unite!" In world divided into inimical nations and countries, regularly plunged into bloody wars by the ruling classes, a world where suspicion and mistrust were deliberately kindled, this slogan was greeted with powerful support from the fighters for the cause of the working class and...with attempts by the reaction to discredit it.

Great October laid the foundation for the consistent implementation of the behest of the founders of scientific communism. Lenin's demand that always and in everything be an internationalist in deed and to do as much as possible to develop and support the struggle of proletarians of all countries has become the slogan of the builders of socialism and communism. "We Soviet communists," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "believe the defense of proletarian internationalism to be the sacred duty of every Marxist-Leninist."

1.

V.I. Lenin showed that bourgeois nationalism and proletarian internationalism are two implacably hostile concepts expressing two policies (and moreover two world views) on the nationalities issue. The topicality of this contraposition increases all the more as the struggle becomes more acute between the world bourgeoisie and the international working class and similarly the antagonism between the two world social systems--capitalism and socialism. And, likewise, as the fundamental antagonism between the two types of internationalization of social life, the two fundamentally incompatible methods of resolving the nationalities question and organizing mutual relations between nations, becomes more pronounced.

In our time the efforts of the multimillion working masses have created real socialism and over a considerable part of the globe international relations of a new type are successfully developing, based on fraternal cooperation among people free form exploitation, and upon the peoples' friendship, equality and mutual assistance. A historically new social and international community has been born in our country--the Soviet people. The socialist community countries' fraternal ties are strengthening with the peoples struggle for national independence and sovereignty and against imperialism. Thetimes have gone forever when a handful of imperialist powers ruled world politics while the overwhelming proportion of mankind living in Asia, Africa and Latin American was viewed merely as the target for the great powers' policy and as small change in their game. Lenin's prediction is coming true--he firmly believed that the people's masses of these continents would rise up, acquiring independence, to become the creators of their own lives and full and equal builders of the new world. They are becoming increasingly deeply aware of the need for solidarity with all fighters for social progress.

Even bourgeois scholars have been obliged to acknowledge the irreversibility of these changes. Thus, the U.S. Professor H. Issacs notes in the magazine FOREIGN AFFAIRS that the world today "is a world in which the white race no longer has supremacy, at least not in its old forms. The system of power which supported this world has collapsed. Its superstructure--notions of racial supremacy and inferiority--lie in fragments. At the same time that some people are clinging to these fragments and provocatively standing at the gates of their demolished fortresses, the majority of us are stumbling around like blind men trying to find new guidelines, new shores to which they can pull in under pressure of circumstances.

At the same time the intensifying contradictoriness of the processes of internationalization under capitalism is making itself felt increasingly. The cosmopolitanization of capital and the enhancement of integration processes is accompanied by the growth of contradictions among the leading Western powers. The desire of the multinational companies and above all the U.S. companies to reject de facto the principle of national sovereignty and to create various national organs has come up against resistance from the circles of the population and above all the proletariat.

In its opposition to international bourgeois-cosmopolitan pressure the working class relies on the support and solidarity of the broad people's masses. This does not mean, of course, that proletarian internationalism dissolves in the broad waters of "general human solidarity" or some boundless "new internationalism." On the contrary there is evidence here of the constantly growing influence and power of proletarian internationalism: The proletariat's principles of class solidarity and revolutionary ideology are winning over to their side the broadest working masses. It is precisely the working class and the communist movement which act as the cementing nucleus of the broad association of progressive forces defending the cause of peace and democracy.

Thus, even by virtue of the operation of objective factors of the present historical process, the significance of proletarian internationalism is steadily growing and the sphere of operation of the principles of international workers solidarity is expanding.

2.

Alarmed by the strengthening solidarity of the forces struggling for social progress and by the peoples' imperious aspiration to resolve their destiny independently, the bourgeois theorists and publicists are circulating ever new versions of antiscientific concepts of nations and nationalism.

Bourgeois political science and sociology are obviously drawn toward a nationalist interpretation of the events of world history, declaring its motivating force to be not class-based but national contradictions. Thus, U.S. sociologist L. Snyder, the author of the book "Varieties of Nationalism. A comparative History," published in the United States, depicts matters as though nationalism was "spreading with blind force all over the world--to the west and east, north and south," driving out all other ideologies. Hence the desire to "cultivate" nationalism, to use it to oppose the class-based revolutionary forces. The same theorists and publicists who only recently declared the nation and its sovereignty to be hopelessly "dated" in the Atomic Age are now extolling nationalism as "the dominant political emotion."

Attempts to fuel chauvinist feelings to justify imperialist policy and ensure it some support have become characteristic of the speeches of many figures of the Western world. Israeli aggression against the Arab countries, U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Iran, El Salvador and other countries, the British troops' occupation of Northern Ireland, the infringement of the democratic rights of the population by the imperialists and racists and the installation of terrorist regimes--all this is presented as the defense of "national interests."

It is no secret that for the thoroughly cosmopolitan present-day bourgeoisie and its ideologists the concepts of "nation," "national independence," "patriotism" and "national pride" long since lost any positive meaning. And if heightened interest is being displayed in the West toward the subject of nationalism and the growing role of the ethnic factor, then this is largely associated with the desire of its ideologists to relegate social and class problems to the background.

The crowd of bourgeois theorists is engaged in reputing the Marxist proposition of nationalism as something engendered by antagonistic social relations. It is declared to be a virtually ineradicable property of human mentality. Thus U.S. historian B. Shafer asserts in his book "Faces of Nationalism" that nationalism "originates in people's nerve centers, it arouses and pleasantly excites their emotions, it gives rise to hopes and reduces fears." That is, by eliminating nationalism, you allegedly run the risk of disrupting man's mental harmony!

Taking to its logical limit the over-emphasis of the ethnopsyochological factor as the prime cause of conflicts among nations, New York TIMES commentator C. Sulzberger explains Northern Ireland's acute problems as follows: "They are all Irish and that is why they like warring: They are formidable people, easily aroused...they take pleasure in war."

As we can see, the majority of bourgeois sociologists and political scientists no longer appeal to race and blood as did their predecessors representing bestial racism but use modern "psychological" language. But the meaning of such "substantiations" of the ineradicability of internation conflicts does not alter as a result. If we are to believe bourgeois scholars and publicists, the sphere of national relations invariably remains the arena of hostility and unrestrained hatred among the peoples.

Historical experience convinces us that imperialist militarist circles are directly interested in fueling bellicose nationalism and chauvinism.

"Wars," V.I. Lenin noted, "are favored by nationalist prejudices systematically cultivated in civilized countries in the interests of the ruling classes with a view to distracting the proletarian masses from their duty of international class-based solidarity" (Complete Collected Works Vol 17 p 188). The danger to the destiny of peace presented by the present course of the U.S. administration, which under cover of phoney phrases about the defense of "national interests," is fueling military hysteria, chauvinism and militarist psychosis, is clear to every sane person.

The decision imposed by the U.S. administration on a number of West European powers to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles is a highly alarming fact which attests to the abyss into which imperialism's antinational policy can lead the peoples.

Internationalist-Leninists rally the broad working masses on an antimilitarist, truly patriotic platform and consistently uphold the cause of peace and detente.

Bourgeois-nationalist and revisionist concepts are spearheaded against proletarian internationalism, against socialist practice, against Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism's development of the general natural laws of social development, various Marxologists assert, contradicts the pluralism "multiplicity" ["mnozhestvennost"] of the world today. Hence the calls for the disintegration of Marxism into "Western" and "Eastern" Marxism, the search for strictly national "models" of socialism. Hence too the allegations that Marxism and proletarian internationalism do not accord with the realities of our time and that they should therefore allegedly be "joined" with some doctrines fashionable in the West. As A. Smith, author of the book "Nationalism in the 20th Century" published in Britain in 1979, endeavors to prove, the counterposition of internationalism and nationalism has "dated" and "the convergence of Marxism and nationalism" is necessary.

These futile attempts to reconcile blatant opposites whether or not they come from bourgeois or revisionist circles are overtly reactionary. Marxism, as Lenin said, "is incompatible with nationalism, even if it is the most 'just' 'pure' subtle and civilized nationalism. [paragraph continues]

"Marxism put forward internationalism in the place of any nationalism...." (Vol 24 p 131). The works of Marx, Engels and Lenin, which contain an analysis of the nationalities question including nationalism, totally refute the idea implanted by some Western scholars that the priority accorded to the class struggle by the founders of scientific communism prevented a profound investigation of the destinies of nations.

The entire course of political development confirms that the class approach uniting the breadth of an international purview with the thoroughness of the study of national features is incomparably broader and deeper than the so-called "national approach" which inevitably slips into separatist, narrow nationalist positions.

A favourite maneuver of bourgeois ideologists and opportunists is the attempt to identify proletarian internationalism with national nihilism. How much ink bourgeois theorists have used to depict communists as people alien to patriotism! Even Marx's implacability toward nationalism is interpreted as evidence of "the communists' indifference to the destiny of the nation."

However, national and nationalist are far from the same thing. F. Engels once responded approvingly to the appeal of the National Council of the French Workers Party to the French working people (1893), which contains in particular the following words: "Internationalism does not mean the belittlement of the motherland or its sacrifice...on the contrary, internationalists can call themselves the only patriots because they are the only ones who realize how much improvement is necessary for conditions in which the true greatness of the fatherland and all fatherlands which have been transformed from antogagonistic ones into solidary ones can and must be secured."

Marxist-Leninist are by no means indifferent to the destiny of their fatherland and native language and culture. They take pride in their countries' revolutionary past and present. For them truly national interests are inseparable from class-based, international interests.

The Marxist-Leninist principles, principles of the consistent solution of social and national tasks, were first verified in the soviet land. Under the leadership of the working class and its communist vanguard, the working people of different nationalities mounted an offensive against any forms of social and national oppression. The USSR became a real university of the peoples' friendship and showed what internationalism really is.

The historical experience of socialism has rejected the fabrications that internationalism and freedom are opposites. On the contrary: The true flourishing of nations is possible only on the paths of their all-round rapprochment while their true freedom is only possible under conditions of solidarity and mutual support.

The internationalization of social life in no way presupposes the loss of national values. Noting this, we cannot fail to see the fundamentally different social consequences of internationalization under capitalism and socialism. While in the former case it takes place in contradiction with national feelings and frequently is perniciously reflected in national values, in the latter case it is combined with the flourishing and consolidation of truly progressive aspects of the nation's life. Bourgeois sociology counterposes the national and the international as incompatible opposites, dooming them to eternal conflict. Socialism establishes a link between the national and the international which is expressed in their increasingly close and organic unity.

The experience of history attests that a contradiction between the national and the international arises where the former is artificially wrested from the natural link between these phenomena, and is set against the latter. But this operation does not leave unaltered the national principle which is thereby overemphasized, hypertrophied and transformed into a nationalist principle. As result, nationalist quirks may arise even under the new conditions. Thus, the Beijing leaders' hegemonistic aspirations in the international arena, their greater-Han chauvinist policy with respect to the numerous national minorities within the PRC, the nationalist revision of Marxism, the lapse toward positions of shameless anti-Sovietism are a direct threat to proletarian solidarity and to the cause of socialism. Such phenonmena can only be overcome on the basis of a consistent internationalist policy.

The development and consolidation of the working people's international solidarity entails important changes in the people's consciousness. National hostility and mistrust and the alienation between people of different nationalities recede into the past. They are replaced by feelings of friendship and trust, an awareness of the commonality of their interest in the struggle for common ideals. New norms in relations between the peoples are forged in selfless labor for the benefit of socialism, in the joint defense of revolutionary gains, and in the struggle against imperialism. Hence their firmness and unshakability which the peoples of Cuba, Vietnam, Angola and Ethiopia know well but which those who think in the old categories are incapable of understanding.

The ideas of proletarian internationalism are living and triumphing.

SECURITY COUNCIL DENOUNCES ISRAELI JERUSALEM DECISION

LD210702 Moscow TASS in English 0653 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 21 Aug, TASS--The Security Council denounced the decision by the Israeli Knesset to proclaim Jerusalem as the capital of the Jewish state and declared that all steps in changing the nature and status of the city were null and void. At the meeting of the Security Council, convened at the request of the Islamic countries, it was emphasized that Israel's action was a direct challenge to the will of the international community, provocative disregard of the sentiments of the Moslem peoples, who were worried over Tel Aviv's course for the destruction of Jerusalem as a major centre of Islamic culture and religion.

The resolution points out that the Israeli act concerning Jerusalem was a serious obstacle to the road of achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Security Council urged the states that had opened diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to recall them.

The resolution was adopted by 14 votes. The United States delegation abstained, reaffirming Washington's readiness to continue assistance to Israel without any reservations, irrespective of any provocations it stages.

Delegation Addresses

LD211558 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 21 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondents Valentin Vasilets and Yevgeniy Menkas report:

The United Nations Security Council has adopted unanimously with one abstention a resolution condemning the decision of Israeli Knesset to proclaim Jerusalem the capital of the Jewish state, stressing the inefficacity of all measures to change the character and the status of Jerusalem and urging all states which had opened diplomatic missions there to recall them. The council's meeting convened at the request of the Islamic states stressed that responsibility for Israel's impudent policy rested, above all, with the United States whose political, economic and military assistance encouraged Israel to continue the policy of aggression and expansion against the Arab states.

The permanent representative of Jordan at the United Nations, Hazim Nusaybah, said that Tel Aviv's provocative actions were an insult to the international community. They were too dangerous to be condemned only verbally. The Jordanian delegate said that the policy of Tel Aviv posed a very greave threat to international peace and security.

The permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, Oleg Troyanovskiy, pointed out that the essence of the U.S. Middle East policy manifested itself in the attempts to replace a genuine, just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem and, hence, the attainment of a durable peace in that region, by separate deals designed to perpetuate the results of the Israeli aggression and deprive the Palestinians of their legitimate rights. The Soviet Union supports the struggle of the Arab peoples for the complete removal of the consequences of the Israeli aggression and consistently comes out in favour of a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East, and the establishment of a genuinely just and durable peace in that region.

The resolution has been approved by 14 votes. The U.S. delegation abstained, again demonstrating Washington's actual approval of the annexationist policy pursued by Tel Aviv. The U.S. secretary of state, Edmund Muskie, who spoke at the Security Council said the United States would continue to oppose steadily and resolutely all attempts to introduce sanctions against Israel.

The permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the United Nations, Zuhdi at-Tarazi, gave a fitting reply to the statement made by Edmund Muskie. Zuhdi at-Tarazi said there could be no talk about peace in the Middle East, that Secretary Muskie mentioned in his speech, at the time when the United States continued to step up weapons deliveries to the aggressor. There was no doubt that Tel Aviv's crimes were both encouraged and planned by the United States. Zuhdi at-Tarazi went on to say that the Camp David collusion failed to bring peace to the Middle East, on the contrary, its purpose was to torpedo the efforts aimed at ensuring peace and stability in the region. Edmund Muskie's speech was another challenge to the United Nations, for he virtually declared that the U.N. Charter meant nothing to the United States when the country was on the eve of presidential election. Muskie's speech leaves no doubt that Washington would continue its unlimited support of the Israeli aggressors.

Lapin Commentary

LD211708 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The Security Council has condemned Israel's decision to annex the Arab part of Jerusalem and proclaim that city its eternal and undivided capital. Valentin Lapin comments:

The resolution rejects the Israeli decision as unlawful and declares it null and void. It says that Tel Aviv grossly violated the United Nations decision on the status of Jerusalem and on the impermissibility of acquiring by force and annexing alien territory. The annexation of Jerusalem signifies not only complete disregard of international law. It is also an attempt to torpedo a just settlement of the entire Middle East issue. This point is made in the Security Council resolution. It regards the Israeli move as a serious obstacle to attaining a comprehensive and stable peace in the Middle East. The vote has made it clear once again the overwhelming majority of the world community vigorously condemn Israel's aggressive policy. The Security Council resolution was passed by 14 votes. The United States was the only country to abstain. Speakers in the debate pointed out that the responsibility for Tel Aviv's insolent policy rests with the United States because its political, economic and military aid encourages Israel to continue its policy of aggression and expansion with regard to Arab countries. By using the veto or threatening to use it the United States has systematically blocked the adoption of decisions in the Security Council concerning the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, decisions that could make Israel give heed to the voice of reason.

The essence of the United States Middle East policy is reflected in the attempts to replace a just and comprehensive settlement, and consequently a lasting peace in the region, with separate deals intended to perpetuate the results of Israeli aggression and deprive the Palestinian people of their legitimate rights. As for the Soviet Union, and a number of other countries, they have stressed all along that the Israeli-Egyptian separate deal concluded under the patronage of the United States cannot strengthen peace in the Middle East. All it can do is further destabilize the situation in the region. The architects of separate deals promised a new era of peace and cooperation in the Middle East but in reality an era of further Israeli expansion has set in. Support for the Arabs' struggle to do away with the aftermath of Israeli aggression has been an invariable policy of the Soviet Union. This country takes a consistent stand for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East for attaining a just and stable peace in the region.

BROWN SPEECH AT NAVAL WAR COLLEGE ON NUCLEAR STRATEGY SCORED

LD212052 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 21 Aug, TASS--The speech by U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown at the Naval College in Newport, Rhode Island, is viewed as an official declaration of the new nuclear strategy which has been worked out by the Carter administration and formulated in the Presidential Directive No 59. Harold Brown stated that it was way back in the summer of 1977 that President Carter originally ordered a fundamental review of U.S. targeting policy for nuclear strikes at the Soviet Union. The "explanations" given by the defence secretary also indicate that nuclear strike by means of which the U.S. military hope to win a nuclear war. Harold Brown virtually admitted the inconsistency of the thesis that such a war will be of a "limited" character. "We know that what might start as a supposedly controlled limited strike could well--in my view would very likely--escalate to a full-scale nuclear war", he said.

Having set out that manhating doctrine which envisages a probablity of a nuclear disaster, the secretary, as was to be expected, tried to justify it by again resorting to intimidation of the U.S. man-in-the-street by non-existent "Soviet military threat".

Further pronouncements by Harold Brown showed that all those absurd assertions also pursue another aim: to justify the strategic arms build-up which is being carried out by the Washington administration.

Quite unconvincing against that background was Harold Brown's assurance that the Washington administration continues coming out for strategic arms limitation and for the SALT-II treaty. It is a matter of common knowledge that none other than Carter himself insisted on postponing ratification of the document for an indefinite time.

The New York TIMES wrote today that from Brown's pronouncements it follows that the USA can be the first to use nuclear weapons even in the event of a conflict with the use of conventional armaments. The new nuclear strategy may give rise to military conflict and--what causes concern--increases the possibility of use of nuclear weapons.

BROWN STATEMENTS HEIGHTEN U.S. ALARM AT J. ANDERSON REVELATIONS

LD211149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Despite Threats"]

[Text] New York, 13 August--Concern is growing in the United States over a report by the well-known American observer J. Anderson to the effect that the White House is preparing a new armed incursion into Iran. According to the journalist's reports, obtained from sources in Congress and the administration, President Carter has already given the order to prepare such a provocative act. It is planned for mid-October, and codenamed "Positive Leap-80." This gangster sortie is on a considerably larger scale than the abortive April raid on Iran by American commandos.

Anderson has stated that in the course of this week he will publish a series of five articles setting out the details of the action to invade Iran being prepared by the White House and the Pentagon. The first of these articles is to appear tomorrow.

Americans' concern has been increased considerably by a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown. Speaking on television, in effect he refused to deny the possibility of such an operation. In answer to a journalist's question, he stated: "I will neither confirm nor deny this." Interrupting correspondents abruptly, the Pentagon chief said: "That is a question I am unwilling to discuss." At the same time H. Brown stated that "to demonstrate American military strength to the Iranians" the United States "has strengthened its naval fleet in that region, increasing it to two strike groups headed by aircraft carriers."

At the same time White House attempts to hinder the press publication of Anderson's reports exposing the Carter administration's dirty plans are failing. As a poll carried out by UPI shows, most American newspapers are not going to follow the example of the Washington POST, which under White House pressure agreed not to publish Anderson's articles, and will publish all his materials on this topic.

SOLTAN: PLANNED ATTACK ON IRAN 'DANGEROUS PROVOCATION'

LD211828 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Radio Moscow observer Yuriy Soltan comments on America's new plot against Iran. He writes:

The United States is preparing an armed incursion into Iran. The approximate date of the attack has also become known--about the middle of October. Also known is the scale of the operation. This time it won't be a limited commando raid--as the one that failed at the end of April this year--but a massive incursion with the use of both an American task force and mercenaries already amassed on the territory of Egypt. President Carter ordered the preparation of such an operation immediately after the abortive raid in April.

In June the Green Berets conducted maneuvres in the desert state of Nevada in the United States, where conditions are similar to those in Iran. Then there were the maneuvres on the Atlantic coast, regarded by the Pentagon as a model for an invasion in the Persian Gulf. Naval ships, aviation and the necessary landing equipment are already being concentrated there. As for the landing force, 1,800 American Marines will arrive in the area in the next few days. At the same time the United States is preparing actively beachheads in the rear from where the American troops could strike at Iran. There are such bases in Israel and Egypt.

An agreement has been reached in principle with Oman and Kenya on having their ports and airfields used by the American Army. Talks on the issue are completed with Somalia. Pakistan is also being drawn into the anti-Iranian plot. It promised to put 10,000 men at the disposal of the American command. The final plan of the incursion into Iran and the time for its carrying out will be approved by the President when he decides that the armed forces are ready and the weather is favorable. And according to American journalists, who gained information from reliable sources, the plan is to be approved before the presidential elections on 4 November.

President Carter is trying to speed up things. His advisers believe that he needs desperately a successful invasion into Iran because that could boost his prestige on the eve of the elections and a failure would mean a complete disaster for him. So the White House intends to take the risk.

The operation is being prepared under the pretext of releasing American hostages but that could have long been done if the United States had changed its anti-Iranian stand. In reality, however, the operation is planned as an act of revenge as regards Iran and is aimed at overthrowing the existing government system there. In fact, the United States is already forming a puppet government. It has been announced in Washington that a so-called Iranian Democratic Party has been formed and, as a spokesman of that party said, its objective would be to eliminate the present government in Iran and Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The United States is planning a dangerous provocation in southwest Asia. If its military machine is put into action it is very unlikely that the armed conflict will be limited to Iran alone.

KORNILOV SCORES BRZEZINSKI VIEW OF DRA SOLUTION

LD212126 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 21 Aug 80

["Zbigniew Brzezinski in His Line"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President stated on the pages of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT journal that the USA regards the Soviet Union's conduct in Afghanistan as a test of the USSR's intentions. Was there anything new in Mr Brzezinski's report on the USSR's conduct? Nothing at all! Manifest are the self-same hackneyed fabrications that the USSR is allegedly seeking to impose its will on Afghanistan, is jeopardizing the security of Iran and Pakistan, and is threatening the oil-bearing areas of the Middle East and so on and so forth.

All those inventions are not new, and it would not have been perhaps, worth, paying attention to them, were it not for one circumstance: While talking about the USSR's interference in the Afghan affairs, Brzezinski declared to the effect that the USA is for a settlement of the Afghan problem and that it is now up to the Soviet Union to decide.

What does that mean? Is it that reason at last prevailed in Washington and that the White House decided to put an end to the undeclared war which it unleashed against the sovereign DRA? Is it that it is ready to respond to the known proposals on a settlement, proposals which have been put forward by the Government of the DRA and which have received a broad positive response in most of peace-loving states? No, it is not. Brzezinski himself, touching upon ways to a settlement of the Afghan problem, stated that a "settlement" which he means should include such agreements which would envisage nothing more nor less than--a transfer of power in Afghanistan to other hands. This is the point, it turns out! A "settlement" of the Afghan problem in Washington manner is, as was to be expected, far from being an end to the armed inroads upon that sovereign country. That kind of "settlement" means such actions when one state interferes in the affairs of another on the plea of a "settlement" and sets itself as the ultimate aim of such an interference an overthrow of the legitimate government, in this case the Government of the DRA, and the establishment of a suitable-to-the-USA regime in Afghanistan.

The "programme" is quite in the spirit of the new Washington strategists who seek wherever possible to draw other countries into the orbit of imperialist policy, install and feed most reactionary pro-imperialist dictatorships, and most tyrannical anti-people cliques.

However, in this case Mr Brzezinski obvious forgot that Afghanistan is a sovereign, independent and nonaligned state, and not a "client country" the type of, say, South Korea which is virtually occupied by U.S. troops and in which Washington can do whatever it likes. The assistant to the U.S. President also forgot that the revolutionary changes that come about in the DRA are irreversible and that neither the Afghan people nor its friends will allow anyone to encroach upon the state system of the DRA, upon the gains of the Afghan revolution.

Several days ago in one of the articles in the New York TIMES Zbigniew Brzezinski was described as a person with the reputation of a madman whose operetta-type and provocative statements have seriously damaged the cause of detente and U.S.-Soviet relations. By his interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the assistant to the U.S. President, to put it plainly, did not disprove that description.

FRANCE, FRG BEING PRESSURED ON CONTRACTS WITH USSR

LD211411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 80 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "A Bellow From Washington"]

[Text] New York, 18 August--The U.S. State Department has expressed frank displeasure with the plans of West German and French companies to sign new contracts with the Soviet Union with a view to further developing economic cooperation.

As a spokesman for the foreign policy department stated, "profound concern" will be caused in Washington if any European or Japanese companies sign such agreements. Moreover the United States, unceremoniously dictating its will to its allies, demands that they renounce contracts being planned. "We have asked those countries' governments to reconsider what they are going to do. We hope they will adhere to the policy of sanctions with us," the State Department spokesman reported.

The latest "bellow" from Washington shows yet again what unceremonious diktat the present U.S. administration resorts to in the attempt to tie the allies to its shortsighted policy of confrontation.

CHINA

CPSU MAGAZINE REPORTS ON BEIJING 'WORLD DOMINATION'

LD211826 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug, TASS--The magazine POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE (POLITICAL SELF-EDUCATION) published by the CPSU Central Committee writes that Beijing "has made the struggle for spreading its influence to all the regions of the world and the establishment of world domination the core of its foreign policy."

"The main target of Chinese expansion at the present time is the Asian Continent. Above all, regions of Indochina and South-East Asia". The magazine points out, regarding independent India as an obstacle hampering the spread of its influence westwards, Beijing "is trying to surround it with hostile states and to beef up the strength of Chinese troops stationed in Tibet". With the purpose of turning Vietnam into its vassal the Chinese side "has tried out virtually all methods of pressure, including direct aggression, for establishing control over that country."

"Unheard-of violation of the principles of state sovereignty, freedom and independence of the peoples"--this is how the magazine describes China's actions against Kampuchea where Beijing "has tried to stage its savagely cruel social experiments."

The article stresses that the attempt of Chinese strategists to establish an international front against the USSR with the participation of all forces, including U.S. imperialism, has become a "new trend" in China's struggle for world domination. Beijing "is openly supporting U.S. presence in Western Europe, Africa, the regions of the Middle and the Far East, in the Indian and the Pacific oceans. It is making feverish efforts to knock together a political alliance Washington-Beijing-Tokyo in the Pacific, and openly teams up with NATO in Europe."

"It is absolutely obvious that both imperialist and Chinese hegemonism have a common political direction--both come (?out) against the forces of world socialism, against anti-imperialist, national liberation and national democratic movement in various countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America", the magazine writes.

REPORT ON HAN NIANLONG INTERVIEW IN KYODO

Tsvetov Commentary

OW220653 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong granted an interview to KYODO on 20 August; during which he stated that Japan should share the same view on the Soviet Union that China has. He also stated that the two countries should take common action against the Soviet Union. In its own peculiarly discourteous way, Beijing is preaching to Japan on what course Japan should take without considering the grave political and psychological impact this preaching will have on Japan.

Apparently, China plans to have this idea of the Chinese leadership reflected in a joint announcement or statement to be issued on the results of Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito's visit to China scheduled for 2 and 3 September. The substance of the interview indicates that China is trying to take advantage of the Japanese foreign minister's upcoming visit to China to intensify Japan's unfriendly policy toward the Soviet Union.

Confident that the trade sanctions against the Soviet Union will bring no good to Japan and lead it nowhere, Japanese businessmen want to restore Japan-Soviet trade to the pre-sanctions level. This worries Beijing. That is why Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong attempted to intimidate Japan with the absurd argument that trade and economic cooperation between Japan and the Soviet Union are fraught with danger.

Han Nianglong paid much attention to the Vietnamese question in his interview. Beijing has not abandoned its idea of launching another aggression against Vietnam, which, if it comes, will expose Beijing's hegemonism more graphically than ever before. He apparently was aware of this when he tried to obtain Japanese consent to another possible aggression by Beijing against Vietnam. Through such consent, Han Nianlong sought to weaken the world condemnation of Chinese hegemonism.

Beijing is trying to make Japan an anti-Soviet ally, but is is practicing hegemonism against Japan. With hautiness befitting a chauvinist, Beijing has shown magnanimity by going through the motions of giving consent to Japan's participation in the development of the waters around the Senkaku Islands. Japan originally expected to play the China card by forming an alliance with Beijing. However, the way Beijing is talking to Japan indicates that China is now acting as the dealer with Japan itself becoming a card for China to play.

Condemnation of Interview

LD220718 Moscow TASS in English 0611 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Aug, TASS--A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SRV firmly condemned the hostile malicious attacks by Han Nianlong, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, who, in an interview with the KYODO news agency, said, in particular, that China reserves the right to attack Vietnam again.

"That bellicose statement is made at a time when China continues stepping up armed provocations and heightens tension on the Vietnamese border and at the same time hinders the holding of the third round of talks between the two countries," the Vietnamese spokesman points out. "In alliance with the USA, Beijing exerts pressure on Thailand with a view to heightening tension on the borders with Laos and Kampuchea, and does not abandon attempts at preventing a dialogue between the three countries of Indochina and the other states of Southeast Asia and at sowing hostility between them."

"The international public at large renders support to the constructive peace initiatives advanced at the recent Vientiane conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and strives to make its contribution in easing tension in this part of the world", the spokesman of the SRV's Foreign Ministry pointed out. "The bellicose pronouncements by the Chinese deputy foreign minister are at variance with the peoples' aspirations for peace and reveal the true intentions of the ruling circles of China--to continue the fight against the countries of Indochina, bring about tension in Southeast Asia for the sake of realization of their hegemonistic goals. It is quite evident that the expansionist policy of Beijing's ruling circles is aimed at undermining peace and stability, and prevents the establishment of relations of cooperation between independent states."

"The Government of the SRV and the people of Vietnam," the statement emphasizes, "vigilantly watch Beijing's intrigues and are ready to firmly repulse new Chinese military ventures."

CHOE KYU-HA RESIGNS AS INTERIM PRESIDENT OF SOUTH KOREA

SK211152 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Station Commentator Mirov commentary]

[Text] Choe Kyu-Ha, South Korea's interim president, has announced his resignation, and it is said that a new president will be elected within 3 months. Mirov, a commentator of this radio station, has written as follows:

As long as a fascist military dictatorial system is maintained in South Korea, a presidential election can only be regarded as a farce and a political (?formality). The problem is to decorate the facade of the South Korean military dictatorial system and give it the semblance of legality. This election reflects a desire to disarm criticism against the dictatorial system in Seoul and to frustrate the South Korean people's struggle to force U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea so as to achieve democracy there.

It is characteristic that the preparatory work for the presidential election was launched with the arrests of opposition leaders. In addition, South Korean troops and U.S. imperialist army troops are combat ready.

Who is trying to take office as president? Gen Chon Tu-hwan has been recommended as a presidential candidate in South Korea--the man who submerged in a sea of blood the people's riot touched off this spring in Kwangju and other South Korean cities. As has been noted by commentators, Gen Chon Tu-hwan has already become the boss of the Seoul administration. Thus, he is trying to justify his rule by staging an election farce. According to U.S. mass media, Chon Tu-hwan firmly believes that he will be elected president. This is because Washington is fully supporting the emerging strong man. General Wickham, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, quite frankly said that he supported Gen Chon Tu-hwan. This statement supplements Washington's decision to indefinitely prolong the presence of the U.S. expeditionary force in South Korea following the U.S. President's previous position on a reduction of U.S. forces occupying South Korea and a withdrawal of these forces. Thus, Washington is supporting another South Korean dictator in the postwar era. It did so when it assisted Syngman Rhee in 1948. He was later (?abandoned) as a result of [words indistinct], in becoming the first president of South Korea. It did so with Pak Chong-hui--Syngman Rhee's successor. He was removed from the political arena last year after inviting the resentment of the people and in accordance with directives from Washington.

As for the political profiles of Washington's best friends who have disappeared from the political arena in Seoul, they mirror the evanescent nature of the world. Their hands were stained by the blood of thousands of South Korean people who struggled to achieve freedom, democracy and the fatherland's peaceful reunification. However, White House officials do not care about this at all. With the sole purpose of protecting U.S. strategic military interests, the White House has unhesitatingly placed the people of a country under the tyranny of dictators. We can cite many examples of this; South Korea is but one.

GENERAL CHON SEEN AS 'NEW STAR IN SEOUL PUPPET THEATER'

ID220827 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" in Yu. Romanov "World Today" roundup: "The Puppet Shows Off"]

[Text] Though he has been governing South Korea for less than a year, Gen Chon Tu-hwan already has a solid "service record": It includes the bloody reprisals on the inhabitants of Kwangju, mass repressions against supporters of democratic reforms, and suppression of any expression of dissent.

Nonetheless, Chon Tu-hwan has no objection to insuring himself and showing off in front of his U.S. masters, who are so fond of dressing up as "human rights defenders." And so the general gives an interview to a New York TIMES correspondent, believing that his U.S. patrons will be able to convince the U.S. public that Chon Tu-hwan is a "good guy"; enough said!

"The South Koreans need a new generation of leaders, and I could become head of state," the dictator announced publicly. But the New York TIMES also adds: "There are reports that the United States may support General Chon." For goodness sake, why so restrained--"reports?" All the facts demonstrate that Chon Tu-hwan is kept in power simply by the U.S. bayonets which were so useful to him in suppressing the popular rising in Kwangju.

As for the "new generation of leaders".... All General Chon's repressive actions show clearly that he is indistinguishable from his predecessors--the dictators Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui. In the Seoul puppet theater a new star has appeared, produced according to designs by the American CIA.

KIRILENKO RECEIVES NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD182006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Kwon Hui-kyong, the newly appointed ambassador of the DPRK to the USSR, at the latter's request, and had a conversation with him, which passed in a friendly atmosphere.

AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES LOSS OF HERAT TO REBELS

LD211318 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 21 Aug, TASS--The minister of national defence of Afghanistan has denied the slanderous report circulated by the British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH to the effect that the Afghan authorities had lost control over the city of Herat as a result of the actions of counter-revolutionary gangs.

"The inventions of Western propaganda about Herat", a TASS correspondent was told by the minister of national defence of the DRA, Mohammad Rafi', "are absolutely groundless and I deny them most categorically. Any foreign correspondent accredited to Afghanistan can see for himself the deceitful nature of THE DAILY TELGRAPH's report. We are waging successful struggle against separate gangs which are operating in some of the regions of the Herat Province. For example, only today I received a report that one of such gangs has been smashed. American and Chinese made weapons seized from the members of the gang will be delivered to Kabul and displayed for everyone to see."

"Falsehoods spread by Western mass media about the situation in Afghanistan have become a common thing", said Mohammad Rafi'. "In fact Western press publishes many inventions of this kind. Western correspondents, quoting 'sources' in Pakistan, at one time reported that counterrevolutionary gangs had seized the cities Khowst, Bamian and Gardez, but every time the provocateurs could not prevent the truth from surfacing. When reports about the seizure of Bamian by the bandits were published, the minister of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia, Bohuslav Chnoupek, was staying in our country. And he visited that city. When Kabul hosted the international meeting of solidarity with the Afghan people, the participants in the meeting visited Khowst and Gardez, although Western news agencies wrote that those cities had been seized by the bandits. The Western press published similar fabrications about the City of Ghazni".

Mohammad Rafi' said in conclusion that such reports laid bare the reactionary essence of imperialism which is unwilling to put up with the resolve of the Afghan people to build a new society, free from exploitation.

EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN WEAPONS OPENS IN KABUL

LD211530 Moscow TASS in English 1517 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, 21 Aug, TASS--An exhibition of modern foreign-made weapons, seized recently by the Afghan Army during the operations against the bandit formations sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from outside, has opened here. Among the exhibits which bear the marking "Made in the USA", "Made in China", "Made in Egypt" a special place is occupied by U.S.-made grenades with toxic gas and chemical smoke-puff charges.

The visitor coming to the exhibition can see for themselves that U.S. imperialism and international reaction are actively interfering in the internal affairs of Democratic Afghanistan and continue their undeclared war against the Afghan people.

REPORTAGE ON AFGHAN NATIONAL DAY CONTINUES

Brezhnev, Kosygin Message

LD211335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 80 p 1

["Message by Soviet Leaders to Babrak Karmal"--TASS headline]

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

On behalf of the Soviet people, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, and on our personal behalf, we convey to you, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the friendly Afghan people cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday--the day of the restoration of independence.

More than 60 years ago the heroic Afghan people gained independence for its motherland in the struggle against foreign colonialists. The young Soviet state, led by V.I. Lenin, was the first to recognize Afghanistan's independence. Thus, foundations were laid for a new type of relations between the Soviet and Afghan peoples on the principles of equality, good neighbourliness and friendship, respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Soviet-Afghan relations were filled with new content after the April revolution in Afghanistan, especially at the second stage of its development. Wide prospects were opened for developing and strengthening revolutionary solidarity, traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

We wish the fraternal Afghan people, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council, the government and you personally, Comrade Babrak Karmal, further successes in ensuring Afghanistan's independent development, consolidation and deepening of the social and political gains of the April revolution, in repulsing agressive actions from outside and creating conditions for a peaceful and creative life.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

Shchedrov on Kabul Development

LD211407 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 August, 1980, publishes on page 5 a 1,000-word Kabul dispatch from special correspondent I. Shchedrov datelined August, under the heading "Kabul Horizons." The editorial introduction notes: "Today is Afghanistan's national holiday--restoration of Independence Day. Having secured victory in the third Afghan-English war in 1919, the courageous people of this ancient land put an end to direct colonial domination. Soviet Russia was the first to recognize Afghanistan's independence." Shchedrov's dispatch describes Kabul itself today, outlining new road, transport and housing developments in the city and plans for a reservoir nearby.

SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS DESCRIBED; USSR AID NOTED

LD211011 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 34 Signed to Press 14 Aug 80 pp 12-13

[Kabul dispatch by Leonid Mironov and Ivan Schedrov under the rubric "Reportage for ZA RUBEZHOM Readers": "Afghanistan: Main Directions of Work"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Backed by the broad masses, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and the republic's government are successfully implementing profound socioeconomic transformations aimed at improving the people's life. They include agrarian reform, the fight against illiteracy and the broadening and strengthening of the state sector in the economy. At the same time, the more successes peaceful Democratic Afghanistan achieves, the fiercer become the attacks of aggressors against the young republic. However, the Afghan people are well able to distinguish friends from enemies and are fully resolved to rebuff the intrigues of interventionists and their patrons and to defend the gains of the April revolution.

"We Have Every Confidence in the New Leadership"

Kabul is undoubtedly the country's heart. It is beating today at a quickened rate, fed by the revolutionary fervor which seized the Afghan people after the April 1978 revolution. The hot summer has not lowered the intensity of the population's political activeness, which increased sharply after the country entered a new stage of the April revolution last December. However, this is not always immediately obvious. The large demonstrations and manifestations which used to be organized by H. Amin's functionaries for the purpose of promoting his personality cult are not to be seen in the streets.

"Today our people's activeness manifests itself in other ways," Comrade Mohammad Omar, director of the capital's (Dzangalak) motor vehicle repair plant, said in conversation with us. "Work has been stepped up in PDPA primary organizations, trade unions and youth and women's organizations. We have every confidence in the republic's new leadership headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal, who is well known in our country as a founder of the PDPA. Our workers and engineers now see it as their chief task to work conscientiously for the good of society and to fulfill and overfulfill production plans."

Speaking about the plant's party organization, Mohammad Omar pointed out that it is one of the largest in the city. (Dzangalak) now has more than 220 PDPA members. Party groups operate in all shops. Regular meetings are held to discuss party decisions and various production questions.

"The most important aim facing our party members at the new stage of the revolution," Mohammad Omar emphasized, "is to ensure the triumph of truly proletarian principles in the PDPA's ranks. We devote great attention to questions of strengthening the unity of party ranks. In everyday work we constantly emphasize the remendous significance of the international assistance being given us by the great Soviet Union at a very difficul stage in our history. Of course, we have people who, under the influence of hostile propaganda, are not aware of the significance of our country and of the Soviet Union's assistance. But they are few. The majority of Afghan patriots welcome the Soviet soldiers as friends who have come to help us uphold Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity and defend the gains of the April revolution."

While it has been in power the new leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DPA] has done great work aimed at strengthening the people's confidence in the revolutionary power. There has been an appreciable increase in the activities of mass organizations being reorganized on a new basis--trade union, youth and women's organizations.

Revolutionary legislation is being asserted in the country. Court organs prosecute only those who violate legality or try to restore the old feudal order with gun in hand.

The new power has created the necessary conditions for the unhindered return home of those people who left under the influence of imperialist and counterrevolutionary propaganda. Patriotically-minded specialists, who previously were mistrusted, are being involved widely in state management.

Party and state organs are seeking, as far as possible, to remove existing contradictions by establishing personal contacts, holding talks and through persuasion.

During our stay in the city of Sheberghan, center of Jowzjan Province, provincial Governor 'Abdol Shokur (Dabir) said:

"Previously we did not have direct contacts with those who had gone into the mountains, to the Dushmans--the basmaks. However, the nets of counterrevolution often caught quite honest people, who for the most part were forcibly driven from their villages. We are now seeking to begin a direct dialogue with them and to persuade them to return home and have a peaceful life. Some of those who were duped by counterrevolutionary elements come down from the mountains into Sheberghan on market days twice a week," he continued. "On these days it is possible to meet them in the bazaars and mosques. We take this opportunity to endeavor to explain the situation in the country to them and to tell them about the new government's policy. Under the influence of such frank conversations more and more people deceived by reaction are returning to their villages. We give them a cordial welcome. We help them get settled. They gradually see for themselves that no one threatens them and that the people's power champions their interests."

The results of such work, often attended by risks, are in evidence. We will cite recent events as examples. A large group of former rebels operating near Kabul recently surrendered voluntarily to the local police. On giving themselves up they said that they were forced to oppose the people's power by persons now receiving generous recompense from the United States, China and a number of other countries for their counterrevolutionary activities. Groups of misled peasants recently went voluntarily to the security organs in the Provinces of Herat, Balkh and others. More than 200,000 "refugees" who had earlier left the country's territory have returned to Afghanistan since the beginning of the year.

Documents published by the PDPA and by the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government and Afghan leaders' speeches to workers, peasants, servicemen and representatives of the intelligentsia and the clergy define the new stage of Afghanistan's political and socioeconomic development as a national democratic revolution. In practice this means that today's chief tasks consist in completing and process of eliminating large-scale landownership, endowing landless peasants and farmhands with land, building the national economy by means of enlarging the state sector, introducing planning, extending the education system, combating illiteracy, developing the national culture, overcoming the feudal legacy and ensuring democratic freedoms. The primarily peasant nature of the country, the existence of patriarchal-ancestral survivals, the population's profound religiousity and tribal and national differences are taken into account here.

Peasants Like Machine and Tractor Stations

The Afghan leaders have repeatedly pointed out that the most complex problems which the new organs of power have to resolve today lie in the socioeconomic sphere. "The party, government and people of the DRA are faced with the need to formulate scientifically substantiated plans and to take urgent measures aimed at overcoming age-old backwardness as quickly as possible.... [paragraph continues]

"Total production of agricultural produce must be raised to meet the needs of a growing population for an adequate quantity of diverse foodstuffs. Production of raw materials must be increased significantly not only to meet the needs of the country's industrial enterprises but also with a view to increasing exports to other states in order to obtain the necessary foreign currency," Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, declared at the first All-Afghan Farmers Conference.

The resolution of the aforesaid tasks is connected, above all, with boosting agriculture, which occupies the central place in the Afghan economy. The agrarian sector employs 85 percent of the population and provides approximately 70 percent of the GNP. However, the level of its development is still one of the world's lowest--which is primarily the result of the prolonged rule of semifeudal and feudal relations in the country. Many Afghan peasants still use primitive tools and have never seen a tractor or combine.

After the April revolution, and particularly at its second stage, agrarian transformations are being implemented successfully in Afghanistan. The agrarian revolution was the first great class battle in the country, as a result of which a telling blow was struck at large landowners. According to figures from the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform, more than 665,000 hectares of land expropriated from feudal lords has been distributed among landless peasants and peasants with small amounts of land. It has gone to approximately 296,000 families. However, it is believed that there are still approximately 100,000 to 150,000 families of landless peasants in the country. The authorities plan to provide them with land or resettlement in other provinces and also on carrying out the second stage of land reform.

The new stage in the development of agriculture in the DRA is associated with mechanizing the production of cotton, sugar beets, wheat and other crops with the help of machine and tractor stations. Seven of these stations are being set up in various provinces of the country this year with the USSR'S assistance. Some of them have already participated in spring field work and are now helping peasants to gather the year's main harvest.

"The chief task of the machine and tractor stations at the present stage," Comrade Yusuf, director of the Balkh machine and tractor station located near the city of Mazar-e Sharif, told us, "is the timely and qualitative fulfillment of work on soil cultivation, sowing, the application of chemical fertilizers, the struggle against plant pests and diseases, the gathering and transportation of the harvest and also fodder procurement in accordance with contracts with state farms, cooperatives and private landowners. For the time being only machine and tractor stations, which possess the necessary equipment and a solid production base, are capable of such large-scale, comprehensive jobs.

"Not all peasants in the province immediately realized the value of the machine and tractor station's role," Comrade Yusuf continued. "Therefore we implemented the necessary explanatory measures on the eve of spring field work. We organized features on the radio and in the press. Machine and tractor station workers and propagandists of the provincial agricultural administration were sent to the regions and villages to explain to peasants, cooperative members and state farm leaders locally just what the machine and tractor station can do for them. They also took orders for the fulfillment of agricultural work from individual peasants, state farms and cooperatives."

It can now be said that the peasants like the innovation. There is a constantly increasing demand for agricultural jobs to be fulfilled with the help of machine and tractor stations.

"The republic's peasants are grateful to their Soviet brothers both for their international military assistance and for helping in the development of agriculture," (Rakhmatulla), leader of the local [Qala-e Nau] detachment for the repulse of counter-revolution, told us. "This spring Soviet seed wheat was distributed in many provinces. The harvest, which is uncommonly large this year, is now being gathered throughout the country."

Jowzjan Being Transformed

We visited several Soviet-Afghan cooperation projects, of which there are more than 70, and everywhere we witnessed creative constructive labor.

...Sheberghan, center of the northern Afghan province of Jowzjan, has for many centuries been renowned for its craftsmen. Sheberghan's famous carpets and karakul are known throughout Afghanistan. And yet real fame has come to Sheberghan only now. It has begun to be spoken of as the city whose future is linked with the large natural gas deposits discovered in the province by Soviet and Afghan geologists. The industrial extraction of this valuable raw material has already had an affect not only on Jowzjan but also on the industrial development of the entire north of Afghanistan.

Another deposit--the (Dzharkuduk) gas field--began producing in May of this year. In fact this, too, is an entire industrial complex. The (Dzharkuduk) gas field itself is roughly 15 km from Sheberghan.

A special feature of the (Dzharkuduk) construction site is the fact that it is the first project in Afghanistan planned and constructed by Soviet specialists as a "turnkey" job. Under the contract, which the Afghan side concluded with the All-Union Tsvetmetpromeksport Association, it received a totally finished enterprise. In addition, during construction it was necessary to train Afghan national cadres to operate the gas field. They received both on-the-job training and training on special courses. Approximately 500 people were trained in 20 different trades in 3 years. The chief production processes on gas extraction and transportation are now directed by Afghan engineering and technical personnel.

The difficulties and trouble involved in constructing the gas enterprise are over, but people here remember the names of those who made the greatest contribution to the construction success with their labor, energy and creative initiative. Aleksandr Petrovich Ushakov, general director of the construction project, for example, of whom all Soviet and Afghan specialists invariably speak with great warmth as someone who was able to organize and direct the work from start to finish on one of Afghanistan's most difficult construction sites.

Gas extraction in the DRA has doubled thanks to commissioning the (Dzharkuduk) field--which is undoubtedly bringing the country's economy additional benefit. Even now the constantly growing revenue from gas exports to the Soviet Union resulting from rising gas prices will enable Afghanistan to pay off the Soviet credits obtained for the construction of irrigation installations, industrial enterprises, power transmission lines, highways and other projects. The increase in gas extraction is opening up new possibilities for its use inside the country, particularly for fertilizer production, the buildup of the energy base and its use for the population's domestic needs.

People's Strengthening Determination

Afghanistan today is living through a crucial time. Its people's revolutionary liberation struggle at the new stage of the April revolution has aroused the desperate resistance of reaction and imperialism. Generously paying counterrevolutionary forces and equipping them with everything they need, they hope to undermine the republic's normal life and prevent the implementation of profound social transformations in the country. [paragraph continues]

The Beijing leaders are on the same side of the barricade as the imperialist forces. They are giving direct support to bandit groups and opponents of progressive changes in Afghanistan. Numerous facts attest to an increasing flow of weapons and financial subsidies from imperialist countries and China for the enemies of Afghanistan's lawful government. The United States, for example, as the Western press reported, recently allocated considerable funds for subversive work against revolutionary Afghanistan. Beijing has long been making no secret of the fact that China trains sabotage and espionage gangs, which then infiltrate various DRA provinces.

The trophies recently captured from routed counterrevolutionary gangs include weapons of not only American and Chinese manufacture but also British, Italian, Egyptian, Pakistani.... How do they get into the hands of Afghan reactionaries? The Kabul NEW TIMES replies to this question. The chief organizer of weapon deliveries, the newspaper points out, is the CIA, which cooperates closely in this dirty business with the Chinese and British secret services. It is a question, the newspaper adds, citing Western sources, not only of weapon deliveries but also of finance for the subversive activities of mercenaries, whose bandit operations are directed by foreign agents.

In an attempt to justify gross interference in the DRA's internal affairs imperialist and Beijing propaganda does its utmost to spread the myth of so-called Soviet expansionism.

The concerted decision by the Governments of the USSR and the DRA to withdraw from the limited contingent of Soviet troops certain units whose presence in Afghanistan is no longer necessary showed once again the value of these slanderous fabrications. The Western and Chinese press has now been forced to take all sorts of evasive action in order to somehow save face. However, instead of looking the truth in the eyes, Washington, London and Beijing are sowing new lies--each more bare-faced than the other.

"But this question is perfectly clear," DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost declared in conversation with us. "The withdrawal from Afghanistan of part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, which is fulfilling an international mission in assisting the republic to repulse external aggression in accordance with one of the articles of the Soviet-Afghan treaty, is a consequence and confirmation of the fact that the process of normalizing the situation in the country is proceeding successfully and that the people's armed forces and the people's militia are growing stronger. The growing support for revolutionary Afghanistan from progressive forces in the international arena should be mentioned.

"The strengthening and developing friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and the Soviet international assistance to the Afghan people at the difficult hour of their struggle for national sovereignty and territorial integrity and to strengthen the April revolution's gains," the minister concluded, "are enabling our people to progress with firm step along the path of building a new society."

AFGHAN PROPAGANDISTS END UZBEKISTAN VISIT

LD210859 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Aug 80 p 3

[UZTAG report: "Guests from Afghanistan"]

[Text] The delegation of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan propaganda workers has completed its familiarization with Uzbekistan. The ideological workers from the friendly neighboring country visited a number of the republic's oblasts, met with their colleagues and studied their work experience.

The Afghan propagandists were received at the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

REUNION PARTY CHIEF DISCUSSES INDIAN OCEAN REGION

LD191256 Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Antananarivo, 19 Aug, TASS--TASS correspondent Viktor Skvortsov reports: "The people of Reunion and the people of states in the Indian Ocean region have been alarmed by the increasing military expansion of the United States in the region," Paul Verges, the general secretary of the Reunion Communist Party, said in a TASS interview.

"Washington, Paul Verges went on to say, recently got the consent of Kenya and Somalia to use their ports by American war ships, converts Diego Garcia Island into a gigantic war base, and deploys ever more marine units at our coasts. The abortive operation of landing American troops in Iran vividly showed against whom this military escalation is spearheaded and revealed the adventurist nature of White House foreign policy."

"The month which has passed since the latest congress of our party, Paul Verges pointed out, confirmed the topicality of the tasks it had set--to strengthen anti-imperialist solidarity of the forces of progress and freedom for the sake of peace and disarmament, and to struggle for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace."

Paul Verges sharply denounced the new United States nuclear strategy. He qualified as extremely dangerous the fact that the American military once again seek to condition world opinion to the idea that nuclear war was admissible and inevitable. This and other actions of the United States administration, the leader of the communists of Reunion emphasized, cannot be assessed otherwise than as an attempt to cross out everything that has been done in the years of detente and to renew the "cold war."

The decisions of the latest congress of the Reunion Communist Party, he said, also confirmed its assessment of the situation in Reunion. Formally a French overseas department, it factually is a colony. As a result of this, the crisis of the world capitalist system has made itself felt recently most acutely and painfully. Confirmation of this has been the biggest strike of smallholders and leaseholders in recent years. As a result, still broader sections of our society subscribe to the demand, advanced by the Reunion Communist Party, for granting people's democratic autonomy to Reunion. "Ever more working people are following our party," Paul Verges said in conclusion.

NEPESOV COMMENTS ON INDIAN DEVELOPMENT IN VIEW OF NATIONAL DAY

LD210901 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 15 August, 1980, carries on page 3, under the headline "Following the Course of Peace and Good Neighborliness," a 1,500-word article by the newspaper's international commentator M. Nepesov on the 33d anniversary of India's independence. Nepesov outlines the development of Indian industry since independence, noting the role of Soviet aid, and hails India's "invariably peace-loving foreign policy course." He cites instances of the way that "hostile imperialist and hegemonist forces have repeatedly tried to pressure India" to change its foreign policy, and declares that "these attempts have always looked ridiculous." After recalling Brezhnev's remarks at the 25th CPSU Congress regarding Soviet-Indian relations, Nepesov concludes: "In celebrating the 33d anniversary of India's independence, Soviet people wholeheartedly wish its talented, hard-working people further successes and express the confidence that our countries will continue to strengthen their friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of peace and the relaxation of international tension."

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO BULGARIAN OFFICIAL

LD211436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, awarded the Order of Friendship to Peoples to Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the Council of State of the republic, in the Kremlin today. On instructions from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally Comrade Kuznetsov heartily congratulated Comrade Tanchev, an eminent Bulgarian politician and statesman, on the award of the Soviet order.

ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH BULGARIA REPORTED

LD210903 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 August, 1980, in the Morning Edition carries on page 5, under the headline "Good Traditions," a 1,200-word Sofia dispatch by correspondent V. Lukashin commemorating "the 35th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria." Observing that he knows nowhere in the country "where the strong and beneficial influence of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship cannot be felt," Lukashin recalls Bulgaria's "grim trials" during World War II, emphasizing the role of the partisans. He notes that the Soviet Union declared war on the "fascist monarchist government" of Bulgaria only in September 1944, when it had become clear that the "government was not going to sever its relations with Germany." However, he states, "not a shot was fired in this war." Declaring that the restoration of Soviet-Bulgarian diplomatic relations in August 1945 merely formalized the "relations that had effectively taken shape immediately after 9 September 1944," Lukashin lists some of the projects constructed in Bulgaria with aid from the USSR since that time, hails the "decisive role" of the CPSU and BCP and their leaders in developing the "friendship, cooperation and comprehensive rapprochement" between the two peoples and describes the ties between the two parties as "a model of purity and fraternity and the embodiment of proletarian socialist internationalism in action."

ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED, COOPERATION NOTED

Dudas Press Conference

LD211103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS--The liberation of Romania from fascist domination 36 years ago opened up a new era in the history of our country which embarked on a democratic and then a socialist path of development. This was possible thanks to the utter defeat of Hitlerite fascism, to which the Soviet Army made the decisive contribution, the Romanian ambassador to the USSR, T. Dudas, said at a press conference on 15 August devoted to Romania's national holiday. We attach special significance, the ambassador stressed, to relations with the Soviet Union, with whom the traditional friendship and cooperation are constantly developing in all spheres.

Gromyko, Andrei Telegrams

LD062132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] The foreign minister of the USSR, Gromyko, and the foreign minister of Romania, Andrei, have exchanged telegrams of congratulation on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The telegrams express the conviction that friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Romania will strengthen and develop for the good of our peoples.

UK COURT SENTENCES IRANIANS IN LONDON

LD201938 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] London, 20 August, TASS--Sentences have been announced here in the "case" of yet another group of Iranian students arrested early this month when British policemen dispersed a mass demonstration. The demonstration was held outside the building of the American Embassy in London in protest against persecution of Iranian citizens by the U.S. authorities.

The standard charges levelled against the students were "violation of public order and menacing conduct." The court sentenced the students to different terms in prison and also "recommended" the Home Office their expulsion from Britain after serving the sentences.

The court turned down the demands of the Iranians that witnesses of the events outside the American Embassy be summoned to court. Meanwhile, according to witnesses, the clashes were obviously inspired by police.

ZAMYATIN-LED DELEGATION ENDS FRG VISIT

LD211924 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn, 21 Aug, TASS--The visit by a Soviet delegation here at the invitation of the Federation of FRG-USSR Friendship Societies has ended. The delegation headed by Leonid Zamyatin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the USSR-FRG society, took part in observance devoted to the 10th anniversary of the treaty between the USSR and the FRG, which took place in Bremen, Dortmund, Bonn and Frankfurt-am-Maine. The delegation left for home today.

AGREEMENT ON NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT SIGNED WITH FRG

LD210618 Moscow TASS in English 0528 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug, TASS--The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and West German Deutsche British Petroleum have signed a longterm agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in natural gas transportation and distribution. Our reporter was told at the committee that it was intended to tackle all questions involved in a comprehensive way. In addition to laying pipelines the agreement envisages the building of gas-pumping stations, the development of techniques of construction and the storage and distribution of gas, and the automation of processes, and also environmental protection. Also envisaged is a wide exchange of scientific and technological information, the organization of joint seminars, the testing of equipment and exchange of results, and the joint development of new machinery and processes, writes Moscow NEWS INFORMATION.

FRG GIVES LOANS TO TURKEY TO FUEL TENSION NEAR USSR BORDERS

LD211417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 80 p 5

[Vladimir Mikhalov "Commentator's Column": "The Secret Is Out"]

[Text] Bonn--A secret long kept within the walls of the big West German military concern Rheinmetall AG has been revealed in Duesseldorf. It seems that for a number of years the firm has been supplying artillery guns, machineguns and ammunition to dictatorial and fascist regimes in South Africa and Latin America, and also to Israel. [paragraph continues]

Bypassing an official ban, which does not permit weapons to be sent to "zones of tension," the lethal goods were addressed to dummy firms in other NATO countries, then reloaded--sometimes even on the high seas--and dispatched to the ports for which they were destined.

The Rheinmetall AG affair has been declared secret. People in the FRG have no particular interest in broadcasting it widely. But the tricks of the Duesseldorf weapons merchants do not go so very far beyond the practice which is becoming established in leading circles in the West German capital. Bonn has lifted the barrier on military-industrial "aid" to many foreign countries. Moreover the government has opened access to the state coffers to this end. The granting of government loans for the acquisition of West German military hardware is now by no means exceptional.

Here, for instance, a huge loan has been granted to Turkey. It has been allocated DM660 million for the purchase of weapons from the FRG and 560 million for "economic aid." These credits are by no means a manifestation of concern for the health of the "sick man on the Bosphorus," as they like to call Turkey here. They are "strategic subsidies," as the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE indicates, noting that Turkey is on "NATO's extreme east flank" and borders on the USSR in the south. Thus it is clear that the purpose of the loans granted to Turkey is to artificially whip up tension in that part of the world.

It is not only in relation to Turkey that the FRG employes "strategic subsidies." A major loan was recently granted to Portugal. Its aim was to strengthen the conservative government's shaky positions.

West German military-economic activity abroad is presented as a "division of labor" within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc, between the United States and the FRG. According to this distribution of roles, as BUSINESS WEEK magazine writes, the United States must provide military-strategic cover for the Western world, while Bonn must take on a "more significant economic and military load in the conventional arms sphere." Thus the Rheinmetall AG secret which has now been exposed is no accident. It is evidence of the growth in militarist trends in the FRG.

GROMYKO, ROLANDHIS EXCHANGE CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

LD181828 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 August, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, and Nikolaos Rolandhis, foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus, exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cyprus.

The telegram of Andrey Gromyko contains wishes of wellbeing to the Cyprus people and successes in strengthening independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic.

The telegram of Nikolaos Rolandhis expresses gratitude for the support and solidarity of the USSR with Cyprus and with the struggle of the Cyprus people for just and permanent solution to its problems.

The telegrams expressed confidence in the future development of friendly relations between the USSR and Cyprus and the cooperation of both states in the interests of international peace and security.

AS-SADAT OFFER TO RESUME AUTONMY TALKS SCORED

LD211919 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Aug, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

As-Sadat marked the beginning of the Moslem festival--Bairam--by making a rather strange "gift" to his compatriots: He sent a message to Prime Minister Begin giving his consent to resume the talks on the so-called "Palestinian administrative autonomy". This act of compromise is one more concession to the Israeli aggressor. As-Sadat is becoming more and more enmeshed in his traitorous policy.

By consenting to resume the talks he as if sanctioned the decision of Israeli Knesset on turning Jerusalem into the capital of the Zionist state.

Anti-Arab traitorous course steered by As-Sadat is coming up against the growing opposition in Egypt. Notwithstanding the pressure from the authorities, the Cairo journalists come out against fraternizing with the aggressor. As-Sadat is trying to nip in the bud any, even minor, manifestation of opposition. At a meeting with newsmen in Alexandria As-Sadat ordered them to stop criticising the Israeli leaders. The pretext for his move was the comparison of begin to Hitler in one of the Egyptian newspapers. It is not sympathy for his Tel Aviv friend which caused As-Sadat to make this order. He regarded the newspaper's statement as criticism of himself, since Cairo and Tel Aviv have long been jointly pursuing an active anti-Arab policy.

The shameful actions of As-Sadat who swallowed the decision of the Zionists on Jerusalem, the decision which is an insult to all Moslems, show that official Cairo, repaying military aid coming from overseas, is prepared to continue to follow the Camp David course which is taking him further into a blind alley of isolation in the Arab world.

IRAN TRIES NINE SERVICEMEN ON COUP PLOTTING CHARGES

LD211124 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 21 Aug TASS--The trial began here of another group of plotters who recently conspired to overthrow the regime of Iran. Nine former servicemen of the Iranian Army are being tried.

More than 60 men have already been executed since the uncovering of the plot in July last, the local press reports.

CPSU MESSAGE TO PERUVIAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL

LD211421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee;

Dear Comrade Jorge del Prado:

The CPSU Central Committee sends you, an eminent figure in the communist and workers movement of Peru and Latin America and courageous son of the Peruvian people, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on your 70th birthday.

Soviet communists know you as a staunch fighter for the cause of the working class and all working people of Peru and as a consistent internationalist and value highly your contribution to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties and between the Soviet and Peruvian peoples.

We wish you, Comrade Jorge del Prado, strong health and success to you and to all Peruvian communists in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

Order Awarded

LD141701 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Moscow, 14 August, TASS--The Soviet "Peoples' Friendship Order" was awarded to Jorge del Prado, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party, in recognition of his services in the struggle for the cause of peace, democracy and social progress, his contribution to the strengthening of the friendship between the Soviet and Peruvian people, and on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

PRAVDA ON LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD211357 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 August, publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word V. Lenin article under the heading "Latin America: Establishing Cooperation." Lenin asserts that Latin America is no longer allowing itself to be drawn without a mumur into U.S. imperialism's adventures in the international arena," and goes on to discuss the "new type of international relations, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs," which is evolving in the region. He outlines the economic difficulties faced by Latin American countries, discusses the role of the Andean Group and the Latin American economic system in overcoming these difficulties within a regional context, and notes the significance of the "rapprochment between Argentina and Brazil." Levin asserts that "the United States, having no positive program for a real restructuring of its relations with its southern neighbors, is trying to counterpose the old imperialist 'open doors' policy to the new realities on the continent." However, "practice shows the vitality and dynamic development" of those states which are striving for "not only greater economic self-sufficiency, but political independence too."

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA VIEWS JANUARY-JULY INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL PERFORMANCE

LD211011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 80 p 1

["All-Union Competition Diary": "For a High End Result"]

[Excerpts] The country's industry fulfilled the January-July plan for overall output by 101 percent. Only two ministries--ferrous metallurgy (99.7 percent) and the pulp and paper industry (98 percent)--failed to meet the target. Compared with the same period last year gross output increased by 4.3 percent. The Ministries of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and the medical industry increased production more than the rest--by 9 percent. Output was increased by 7 percent in the gas industry and by 6 percent in the chemical, automative and machine tool and tool building industries, in machine building for livestock raising and fodder production and chemical and petroleum machine building.

Leading collectives, awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banners, are setting an example of efficient fulfillment of pledges. They are continuing their Leninist shock vigil. The metallurgical workers at the Magnitogorsk combine are keeping their word. Since the beginning of the year the enterprise's blast furnace operators have provided 13,000 tons of metal in excess of the target. The Komsomol youth collective at the second furnace raised average daily pig iron production to 3,140 tons in July--this exceeds last year's record indicators. The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, which as a whole failed to fulfill the 7-month plan, must make haste to adopt the Magnitka experience and disseminate it more actively.

The practice of many collectives indicates that leading experience can be an effective lever for improving enterprises' work. For example, last year the Mikhaylovskiy mining and enriching combine in Kurskaya Oblast was lagging behind and failed to meet targets; this year it is working well and was awarded a Challege Red Banner in sector competition. The breakthrough occurred when the collective did a thorough study of the Rostov workers' experience and followed their example of organizing the struggle for work without laggards.

Examples of this kind are gratifying. At the same time, industry's work results in the first 6 months show serious shortcomings in the economic activity of a number of enterprises. The number of collectives failing to meet targets is slow to decline. In Buryatskaya ASSR, for example, one-fifth of the plants and factories failed to fulfill the plan.

When summing up competition among labor collectives the results they have achieved must be profoundly and minutely analyzed. There are many instances where positive consolidated data hide serious shortcomings. In many cases construction workers are well ahead of prescribed capital investment targets. Yet they are regularly failing to meet targets for commissioning fixed capital and in recent years a number of important industrial and agricultural projects in many regions have not been commissioned promptly.

In a number of places attention to competition for better quality output has markedly lagged. In many cases economic leaders orientate collectives toward fulfilling the plan and pledges at any price, even to the detriment of product quality. In the first 6 months of the year the Yakutia Republican Administration of the State Quality Inspectorate for Commodities and Trade rejected 73.2 percent of the republican local industry ministry products it checked. Many of the sectors collectives are taking no steps to study and assimilate the practice of leading Lvov and Saratov enterprises and introduce the system of product quality control.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution on precongress competition talks of the need to give due consideration to positive experience, to actively disseminate it, to take a critical look at omissions and shortcomings in management practice and take steps to eliminate them.

Harvest work is continuing in the meadows and on the fodder plantations. By 4 August the country's farms had cut more than 59.3 million hectares of sown and natural grasses--71 percent of the total area. Farms have laid in 48 percent of the planned amount of hay, 80 percent of the cured hay and 55 percent of the vitamin grass meal. Almost 33 million tons of silage have been laid down.

How are the livestock raising workers coping? On 1 August state purchases stood as follows: livestock and poultry--8,488,800 tons (live weight) which is 95 percent compared with procurements for the first 7 month of last year; milk--35,363,000 tons or 97 percent; eggs--26,188,800,000 or 104 percent, and wool--407,696 tons standard weight or 96 percent. Livestock raisers in Latvia, Estonia, Kazakhstan and other republics shipped considerably more livestock and poultry to meat combines than in the same period last year. Less meat and milk were procured on farms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Lithuania and some other republics. Better use must be made of favorable summer opportunities for increasing livestock productivity.

The chief task is to direct efforts toward harvesting quickly without losses and fulfilling plans and pledges on the procurement of all types of products. It is important also to lay in ample fodder and make exemplary preparations for the forthcoming livestock wintering period.

CHANGE IN ASSESSMENT METHOD URGED TO SPEED RAIL DELIVERIES

LD211425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 80 p 1

[Article by Vasiliy Parfenov under the rubric "The Economist's 100 Lines": "Trains Rolling"]

[Text] Throughout the country, day and night, trains are rolling on the railroad. But, as is known, they are not only rolling; they are also standing at railroad stations and enterprise and construction site sidings loading and unloading.

How long does a freightcar stand idle? On average it is rolling only 5 hours a day; for the remaining 19 hours it is stationary. And the cars spend 9 of these 19 hours coasting around the yard. In the language of railroad workers, they are being remarshaled.

Trains have to be marshaled, of course, freightcars arriving from other places have to be coupled to trains, and some cars have to be uncoupled. Nevertheless, the best way to deliver freight is by block trains which are not remarshaled along the way. For example, if an entire train is loaded with new tractors at the Minskiy Traktornyy Zavod Association and sent directly to, say, the Port of Nakhodka in the east, then this block or through train will arrive much more quickly than a conventional train.

However, there are very few of these trains. Why? Because in one and the same train and even one and the same car there are small loads destined for different recipients. These cars have to stop several times en route.

Another reason is that through trains are less profitable to railroad divisions than those which are marshaled at stations. The through train from Minsk to the Far East means few ton-kilometers for the Sverdlovsk railroad. It is a different matter if this train stops at a station on the aforementioned railroad and even a single car is uncoupled. In that case the railroad will fulfill its plan more easily. Intermediate remarshaling of trains is particularly desirable as far as the railroad station is concerned: The more cars there are in the yard, the higher the indicators.

It is perfectly clear that in order to improve the railroad transport operation we have to not only rapidly reequip all transport facilities and construct second tracks but also to work hard to improve the planning and incentives system. First of all, it is important to transfer the "freight turnover in the ton-kilometers" indicator from the main assessment indicators category to the computation category. Transport workers' bonuses will then cease to depend directly on the size of the freight turnover.

Following industry's example, it is advisable, many economists rightly believe, to base transport work planning on economic contracts between railroad divisions and freight shippers. The contract will indicate how many frieghtcars are to be sent to cover the plan and when, the amount of freight, and its destination. The second main indicator should be establishing a normative delivery schedule, that is, planning the speed of the train. Then the interests of the state, transport and industry would fully coincide. Trains would travel much more quickly.

NEW NUCLEAR HEAT SUPPLY STATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION NEAR GORKIY

LD210907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 80 p 6

[Correspondent G. Ivanov report: "Warmed by...the Atom"]

[Summary] Gorkiy--The country's first urban nuclear heat supply station is being erected on the outskirts of Gorkiy. The station is a pioneer of the nuclear heat and power industry, the first in a series which are planned for construction in the country. "The total thermal capacity of the station's two power units is 1 million kilowatts. This produces enough heat to supply a district with a population of 350,000."

Thanks to the high level of automation, very few people will be needed to service the station. "When it is started up it is proposed to close dozens of conventional heating plants. The city's air will become cleaner. The design provides for highly reliably protection against radioactive pollution and radiation. The water supply system is a closer network. Water heated by the reactor will be used repeatedly, without leaving the station. The heating pipes along which the water will travel to apartment blocks and production and other sites are also realiable."

SHEVARDNADZE CITED ON GEORGIAN MACHINE TOOL BUILDING

LD211429 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 5 August, 1980, carries on pages 1 and 2 the 9,000-word text of a speech by E.A. Shevardnadze at a meeting of the republic machine tool and tool building industry workers party economic aktiv. The speech is entitled "Raise Georgian Machine Tool Building to the Level of Modern Scientific and Technical Achievements." In the light of the USSR machine tool building industry Minister A.I. Kostousov's report at the meeting describing tasks in connection with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Considerably Improving the Technical Standard and Competitiveness of Metal-Working, Casting and Wood-Processing Equipment and Tools," Shevardnadze gives a detailed account of the republican sector's shortcomings, errors and failure to fulfill plans and then dwells on technical and organizational measures to improve the state of affairs.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 21 AUGUST

LD220042 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21 August. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Farmers in Tselinogradskaya Oblast have begun harvesting on 3 million hectares of grain. (0700 GMT)

Harvesting has begun in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. Grain is to be cut on 2 million hectares. (1130 GMT)

Farmers are harvesting grain on 2 million hectares in Belorussia despite almost continuous rain and flooding in the south. (1200 GMT)

Kazakhstan oblasts have cut grain on more than 55 million hectares by 18 August. (1400 GMT)

Farmers in Omskaya Oblast have cut grain on 100,000 hectares. (1750 GMT)

AUTHORITIES ISSUE RESOLUTION ON BEET HARVEST, PROCESSING

LD211431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution entitled: "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Prompt Harvesting, Transportation and Processing of the 1980 Sugar Beet Crop."

In the resolution the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent upon the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, the Belorussian CP Central Committee and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, the Georgian CP Central Committee and Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers, the Moldavian CP Central Committee and Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, the Latvian CP Central Committee and Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, the Kirgizian CP Central Committee and Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers, the Armenian CP Central Committee and Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture [Goskomselkhoztekhnika], party kraykoms, obkoms, and raykoms, councils of ministers in autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, obispolkoms and rayispolkoms to take additional measures to ensure the well-organized and high-quality harvesting and transportation of sugar beet at the optimum time, to prevent sugar beet losses and to increase the sugar output in processing sugar beets at sugar refineries. In order to do so they must ensure:

The completion, by the start of sugar beet harvest on all beet growing kolkhozes and sovkhozes, of the preparation of tractors, beet harvesting machinery, loaders, trucks, tractor-drawn trailers and other equipment. Beet reception centers, sugar refineries, roads, bridges and access roads and the full manning of harvesting units, beet reception centers and sugar refineries with skilled mechanics and other cadres:

The efficient organization of the work of the engineering and technical services in USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in sugar refineries to ensure the prompt serving and repair of harvest machinery, means of transport and loading and unloading equipment and the creation of the necessary exchange stock of spare parts, assemblies and units:

The implementation of specific measures to ensure maximum utilization of the technical capacities of all harvest machinery, loading and transportation facilities and beet harvest using the flow and flow-transfer methods without preliminary manual cleaning of the roots, as well as measures concerning the formal acceptance of beet harvested using these methods by all sugar refinery beet reception centers. Special attention is to be paid to ensuring the well-organized operation of every link in the harvest chain--from field to sugar refinery--to improving the quality of surrendered beet and to preventing losses in harvesting, transporting and storing beet and in processing it at sugar refineries, making extensive use of the experience of the work done in accordance with unified and comprehensive plans by beet growers on kolkhozes and by workers at the sugar refinery in Yampolskiy Rayon, Vinnitskaya Oblast and on leading farms and at leading refineries in other parts of the country:

Rigorous monitoring of the observance of technical procedures for the harvesting, storage and processing of sugar beets on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and at beet reception centers and sugar refineries. Every farm must organize the formal acceptance of the harvested area and plow it only after all the beet has been harvested;

The surrender by beet growing farms to sugar refineries of all the beet grown in the industrially sown area, without allowing it to be used for fodder and other purposes:

The creation for people working in the fields and at beet reception centers of the necessary conditions for highly productive work and the active participation of kolkhoz members and workers on sovkhozes and at beet reception centers, sugar refineries, USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika enterprises and transport organizations in socialist competition for the prompt harvesting, transportation and processing of sugar beets to a high standard and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the sale of sugar beet to the state and the sugar production plan, making extensive use of moral and material incentives.

In order to make fuller use of the potential for obtaining the maximum sugar beet harvest and producing a greater quantity of sugar councils of ministers in the beet growing union republics are instructed to determine the time to start harvesting the sugar beet and for sugar refineries to start up depending on the state of, and conditions developing for, the growth of the roots and the accumulation of sugar in them.

Councils of ministers in beet growing union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms must work out and confirm harvest schedules and targets for the collection of sugar beet and ensure that they are fulfilled. Sugar beet harvesting before 20 September must be carried out on a scale necessary to ensure a continuous supply of sugar beet to sugar refineries and the creation in this period of not more than 3 days stocks of sugar beet at beet reception centers, without allowing the harvested beet to accumulate in the fields.

Attaching particular importance to the prompt collection of sugar beet from the fields and to the prevention of sugar beet losses and quality reduction the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent upon Communist Party Central Committees and Councils of Ministers in the union republics to ensure that the necessary quantity of trucks are made available for transporting sugar beet from the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to sugar beet reception centers.

It is stipulated that all trucks drafted from other national economy sectors for transporting sugar beet in 1980 must be in the beet growing areas of the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR not later than 15 September, of the Moldavian, Kazakh and Kirgiz SSR's not later than 20 September, and of the Belorussian, Georgian, Lithuanian, Latvian and Armenian SSR's not later than 1 October.

Councils of ministers in beet growing union republics, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Food Industry are instructed to ensure round the clock highly productive work by trucks in transporting sugar beet, continuous formal acceptance of sugar beet and the mechanized unloading of it from all types of transportation without delay.

It is stipulated that in 1980 payment for sugar beet sold to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises out of the fodder crop will be made at a rate 50 percent above prescribed purchase prices. It is envisaged that each quintal of sugar beet sold to the state out of the fodder crop will yield 75 kilograms of pulp residues and 1.5 kilograms of molasses and that mixed feed and sugar will be released in line with the norms and at the prices fixed for beet surrenderers.

Party, soviet and economic organs in republics, krays, oblasts and rayons on whose farms beet seeds are grown, and also the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika are instructed to ensure that sugar beet seeds are harvested at the optimum time and without loss, that the seeds are promptly cleaned and dispatched to seed processing centers [zavody], that parent sugar beet is harvested at the optimum time and that all roots suitable for planting are laid in for winter storage and are not allowed to be used for other purposes.

The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and councils of ministers in the beet growing union republics must ensure the elaboration and implementation of measures to increase the efficiency of the work of sugar industry enterprises and make maximum use of sugar refineries' production capacities and shorten the sugar-refining season, and measures to reduce sugar beet losses in the storage period and increase the output of sugar in the refining process by holding sugar industry enterprises' directors and specialists more responsible for the efficient and continuous working of beet reception centers and sugar refineries.

In order to ensure that the work load is evenly spread among the sugar refineries, to shorten the time it takes to refine beet, reduce losses and increase sugar output the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of Railways have permission to transport sugar beet between republics and oblasts in 1980, thereby preventing cross hauls and other irrational freight transfers.

The Ministry of Railways is instructed to ensure that cars are supplied for transporting sugar beet from beet reception centers located next to railroad lines to sugar refineries in accordance with the plan agreed upon with the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry with a view to completing the transportation of sugar beet before 15 December, 1980. In September 1980 it must provide cars for transporting sugar beet and sugar on the presentation of a load, irrespective of hauling plans.

A number of ministries are instructed to solve the problems involved in ensuring the early supply to the agricultural sector of spare parts for beet harvesting machinery and in supplying the sugar industry with production equipment, piling machines, beet-cutting knives, limestone, fuel oil, natural gas and ohter types of fuel needed to ensure the continuous working of sugar refineries. [paragraph continues]

Councils of ministers in the beet growing union republics, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the relevant construction ministries are to take additional measures to fulfill the targets set for 1980 for the construction, expansion, modernization and technical reequipping of sugar refineries and the commissioning of production capacities at these refineries.

Councils of ministers in the beet growing union and autonomous republics, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms must help sugar refineries by allocating local construction materials in order to complete construction of concrete yards and mechanized storehouses with active ventilation.

Provision is made for sugar industry workers to be awarded bonuses in order to speed up the processing of the 1980 sugar beet harvest, reduce sugar beet losses and increase sugar production.

Party central committees and councils of ministers in the union republics, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika party kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, councils of ministers in the autonomous republics, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms and rayispolkoms are instructed to take the necessary measures aimed at securing a good sugar beet harvet in 1981 and, in particular, ensure that fall plowing is carried out in good time and to a high standard, using organic and mineral fertilizer in accordance with scientifically-based norms.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture is instructed to introduce if necessary in the second half of 1980, modifications to the plans for the quarterly supply of mineral fertilizer to union republics and councils of ministers in the beet growing union republics, and councils of ministers in the beet growing union republics are instructed to do likewise with regard to autonomous republics, krays and oblasts in order to ensure that farms growing beet have the required quantity of mineral fertilizer for applying to fall-plowed land over the entire area sown to factory and parent sugar beet and for sugar beet transplants in 1981.

The fall plowing of land sown to sugar beet without an application of mineral fertilizer is to be regarded as not permissible. Greater demands must be placed on leaders and specialists in local agricultural organs and on local kolkhozes and sovkhozes to ensure the application of full doses of mineral fertilizer with the correct balance of nutrients.

The resolution also stipulates a number of other measures to ensure the prompt harvesting, transportation and processing of sugar beet.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, soviet, agricultural and procurement organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, sugar industry, motor vehicle industry and railroad transportation enterprises, competing to ensure a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress, will take all steps to ensure that the sugar beet crop is fully harvested without losses, that it is transported promptly, preserved in its entirety and speedily processed, and that the maximum output per hectare sown to sugar beet is obtained.

JANUARY-JULY LIVESTOCK STATISTICS REPORTED

LD220939 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 34 Signed to Press 18 Aug 80 p 18

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Review for January-July": "Livestock Raising in the Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editors have received data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the state of livestock raising in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January through July 1980.

The livestock pasturing period is taking place in an organized manner on the majority of the country's farms. The leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes are attaining maximum milk yields and daily weight gains for animals. This is helped by the abundance of green fodder, the precise observance of the daily schedule on the farming units and the correct use of pastureland.

However, to this day the consequences of the difficult wintering and the protracted cold spring are still having an adverse effect on gross milk and meat production as a result of which the livestock raisers have still not succeeded in achieving last year's levels. That is why it is necessary to use every opportunity now to achieve an increase in the livestock units' productivity.

I. Production of Livestock Products.

In January-July this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had the following results in the production of livestock products:

Indicators	January-July 1980	January-July 1980 as percentage of January-July 1979
Meat production (sales of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight)--thousand tons	8391	97
of which:		
cattle	5057	96
hogs	2071	94
sheep and goats	360	103
poultry	903	109
Gross milk yield--thousand tons	39855	96
Average milk yield per cow--kg	1414	95
Hen eggs obtained--millions	26342	104
Average laying capacity of laying hens	119	100.8

The production of all types of livestock and poultry on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes over the 7 months was 259,000 tons less than the same period in 1979. The gross milk yield throughout the country's farms as a whole also dropped, by 1,497,000 tons. At the same time the livestock raisers in the Uzbek, Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Latvian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Armenian and Estonian SSRs increased milk production by comparison with January-July 1979.

Egg production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes over the first 7 months of this year increased by 1,117,000,000 eggs. There was an increase in this produce on the farms of all the union republics except Kazakhstan and Tadzhikistan.

II. Purchases of Livestock Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of Products Purchased	Purchased in January-July 1980	January-July 1980 as percentage of January-July 1979
Livestock and poultry (live weight)--thousand tons	8081	96
Milk--thousand tons	33236	96
Eggs--millions	24981	104

The volume of sales of livestock and poultry to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms in January-July 1980 compared with the same period last year was 304,000 tons less. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 357 kg. The average weight of hogs was 100 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products in January-July this year compared with January-July 1979 throughout the USSR as a whole were down 1,462,000 tons compared with January-July 1979. At the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Estonia, Uzbekistan, Latvia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, and Tadzhikistan increased the sale of this output to the state by 2-8 percent. In the RSFSR the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Leningradskaya, Murmanskaya, Kurskaya, Tomskaya, and Sakhalinskaya oblasts and the Tatarskaya ASSR ensured an increase in milk procurements.

Egg purchases in January-July 1980 increased by 1,066,000,000 eggs compared with January-July 1979. The biggest increase in purchases of this product was attained by the farms of Estonia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Armenia, Moldavia and Latvia. The farms of Tadzhikistan and Kazakhstan sold fewer eggs to the state. In the RSFSR egg purchases increased considerably on the farms of Komi ASSR, Arkhangelskaya Oblast, Bashkirskaya ASSR, Chelyabinskaya Oblast, Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Orlovskaya, Kemerovskaya, Leningradskaya, Kirovskaya, Permskaya, Tyumenskaya, Invanovskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts. At the same time the kolhozes and sovkhozes of Irkutskaya and Rostovskaya oblasts, Krasnodarskiy Kray and Kostromskaya and other oblasts reduced sales of eggs to the state.

III. Production and Purchases of Livestock Products Listed According to Union Republics

January-July 1980 as Percentage of January-July 1979

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	97	96	104	96	96	104
RSFSR	95	95	105	94	94	105
of which:						
Non-Chernozem Zone	98	94	107	98	94	106
Ukrainian SSR	94	96	104	94	96	104
Belorussian SSR	92	98	105	92	98	104
Uzbek SSR	110	108	108	112	107	110
Kazakh SSR	111	102	99.6	113	102	99.6
Georgian SSR	104	100	107	106	100.4	110
Azerbaijan SSR	104	102	103	104	103	106
Lithuanian SSR	90	95	103	88	91	101
Moldavian SSR	101	97	103	101	100.7	108
Latvian SSR	126	104	107	129	104	107
Kirghiz SSR	114	102	100.5	109	102	102
Tadzhik SSR	108	102	89	105	102	93
Armenian SSR	107	101	110	107	98	108
Turkmen SSR	106	99.97	104	104	99.6	104
Estonian SSR	117	106	112	118	108	111

IV. Numbers of Livestock

As of 1 August 1980, there were 93.1 million head of cattle on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which is 853,000 more than the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.9 million, or increased by 245,000. The number of hogs was 58 million, showing a drop of 199,000, while the number of sheep and goats was 140.2 million, which is 2,146,000 fewer than as of 1 August 1979. The number of poultry reached 707.6 million, increasing by over 21 million.

The number of cattle increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of almost all the union republics except the farms of the Kirgiz and Estonian SSR's. The number of cows increased on the farms of all the union republics except the Turkmen SSR. The number of hogs fell somewhat on the farms of the RSFSR, the Ukrainian, Georgian and Moldavian SSR's while the hog population increased on the farms of the other republics. The number of sheep and goats increased on the farms of the Belorussian, Uzbek, Kazkh, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian SSR's.

The number of poultry increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the majority of union republics except the Georgian, Moldavian, Tadzhik and Estonian SSR's. The biggest increase in the poultry population (9-11 percent) was achieved on the farms of Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Lithuania and Kirgizia.

The livestock raisers on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have now widely launched socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. They are seeking to give the motherland as much high-quality livestock unit produce as possible. It is important to sum up regularly the results of the collectives' labor rivalry on every farm, to achieve their widespread publicity and ensure the universal dissemination of the advanced experience of the best livestock unit workers. This will make it possible to fulfill more successfully this year's plans and pledges and create a good quantity of groundwork for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

AKULOVA REPORTS SHORTCOMINGS IN FODDER PROCUREMENT WORK

LD211059 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Aug 80 p 1

[O. Akulova Agricultural Review: "Full-Capacity Use of Fodder Procurement Equipment"]

[Text] It is the last month of summer, a busy time when the intensity of labor in fields and meadows reaches a special pitch. The successful fulfillment by stockraisers of the strenuous plans for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole depends to a large extent on how the "green harvest" is organized now.

As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 11 August the first cut of sown and natural grasses had been completed on 64 million hectares, which is 76 percent of the area devoted to grasses. Kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm enterprises and other state farms had laid in 41.2 million tons of hay or 53 percent of the target and 59.2 million tons of cured hay, or 85 percent of the target, and had produced 4.7 million tons of grass meal, which is 61 percent of the planned quantity.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Moskovskaya Oblast were the first of the RSFSR oblasts to begin hay procurement over and above the plan. At the beginning of the summer they resolved to lay in 2 tons of hay per cow. This pledge will soon be fulfilled. Many fodder procurement detachments and links are working efficiently. For example, things are going well for the machine operations in the harvesting and transport complexes led by M.A. Lysov on the Chepelevskiy Sovkhoz, Chekhovskiy Rayon and by V.N. Kushch on the Menzhinits Sovkhoz, Mytishchinskiy Rayon. They are each laying in 1,000 tons of hay a week.

Equipment is being used skillfully on farms of Estonia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Azerbaijan; Leningradskaya, Tulskaya, Voronezhskaya, Rostovskaya, Volgogradskaya, Kemerovskaya and Amurskaya oblasts; and of Kharbarovskiy and Primorskiy krays. However kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kalininskaya, Kirovskaya and Irkutskaya oblasts are working below capacity in harvesting grasses. The available machinery pool in Belorussia is sufficient to complete grass cutting in the republic in 3 weeks. The cutting here was begun in June, nevertheless, only 38 percent of the hay target and 64 percent of the cured hay target have so far been laid in.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Mariyskaya and Udmurtskaya autonomous republics have procured only one-third of the required quantity of coarse fodder. And many farms of Yaroslavskaya Oblast cannot boast of any special efficiency. The hay procurement plan here is not even half fulfilled although there is enough harvest equipment and for a long time the weather favored hay drying. Disorganization has been rife in these busy days on the meadows of Tutayevskiy Rayon. On the Kolos Kolkhoz, for example, the equipment was idle for 3 weeks. Despite the fact that the farm has several devices for the active ventilation of hay and it was possible to lay in fodder in practically any weather, the gathering of grass here was begun very late, the best time having been missed.

The fodder stocks are growing only slowly on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Vologodskaya Oblast. The reason is the same--unproductive use of equipment was out of operation not only in bad but also good weather. The farm's covered area housing the hay-drying appliance was not made ready until the end of July.

In a number of places the units for production of dehydrated fodder are being poorly used. On the Kirov Kolkhoz of Burayevskiy Rayon, Bashkiriya, the AVM-1.5 unit is only operating 5-6 hours a day, producing 2-2.5 tons of meal. The shop workers are not unaware of the season's target nor the shift norms. Is it possible to expect success with such organization?

Now that more and more regions of the country are beginning the harvest, the task of fodder procurement workers is becoming more complicated--the uninterrupted operation of equipment on meadows must be sought, each unit must be used as efficiently as possible, machines must not be allowed to stand idle.

The ensiling of fodder has begun on a mass scale on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. According to the Central Statistical Administration just over 16 million tons of prepared silage has so far been obtained, which is 6 percent of the plan. Farms of Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia, where plans are already one-third fulfilled, are actively replenishing silage stocks. A good silage crop has been grown in many regions of the country. The task consists in gathering the crop without losses. Unfortunately, not all equipment is ready for the work. In Omskaya, Novosibirskaya and Kurganskaya oblasts repair work has been delayed. The pits are not ready to receive the green matter on many farms of Kurskaya Oblast and of Bashkiria.

Fodder harvesting is urgent work. Here even one day's delay can inflict irreparable damage. In these last days of summer it is necessary to direct all efforts and all equipment toward successfully completing the grass cutting and create reliable stocks of all types of fodder on each farm.

ECONOMICS COMMENTATOR ON PROSPECTS FOR 1980 HARVEST

LD211248 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 21 Aug 80

["USSR: Weather and Harvest Prospects in 1980"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 21 Aug, TASS--TASS economics commentator Yuriy Berezhnoy writes:

In recent days some Western propaganda media have made another attempt at discrediting Soviet agriculture. They feed readers and listeners with information distorting the real state of affairs.

The main target of the malicious antisovieteers is the harvest prospect in view of the sharp deterioration of the weather in various regions of the Soviet Union this month. The harvesting campaign in the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus and the Volga area began and continues in very difficult conditions because of torrential and prolonged rains and winds which entangled and beat down the crops on a large scale. Neither did the climatic upheavals bypass the fourth principal grain zone--the virgin soil in Siberia and Kazakhstan.

All this complicated the situation and called for clear-cut and intense work in harvesting and transportation. In harsh and unstable climatic conditions, all steps are now being taken on grain fields to protect the crops. By August 20th, according to the Central Statistical Board of the USSR, grain and leguminous crops had been mowed on an area of 56 million hectares--or almost half the total, and the grain has been threshed from 46 million hectares, i.e. over 83 per cent of the crops mowed. Thus, no "harvest disaster", concocted by some Western "experts", has taken place or will take place. Of course, possible whims of the weather are always taken into consideration in Soviet agriculture. Agriculturists have accumulated a tremendous experience of working in periods of drought and other elemental calmaities. Even in the extremely unfavourable weather conditions of 1979, for instance, close to 8,000 collective and state farms were able to harvest 25 and more metric centners per hectare, while 1,620 farms got over 40 metric centners per hectare. Today, thanks to the skillful application of agrotechniques and selection, thousands of farms also strive for increasing the resources of food and fodder grain, fulfill state purchasing plans and make up for lower harvests of the past.

A specific feature of the current agricultural season is the expected increase in the production of strong varieties and flint wheats--the most valuable vitreous grain. These varieties, which are earmarked for groats and macaronis, are supplied now not only by the Volga area, Siberia and Kazakhstan as usual, but also by the granaries of the Northern Caucasus, the Ukraine and Moldavia.

How much will the gross harvest in the USSR be in 1980? It is still too early to give a specific figure, for decisive amendments can be introduced in the autumn by the large virgin soil granaries of Siberia and Kazakhstan, where all cereals have to be mowed in August. But one thing is already clear today: The 1980 harvest will be much above last year's figure. The high average annual rate of growth in grain production (in the last ten years it was some 4.5 million tons as compared with the preceding period) will be maintained. This makes it possible categorically to deny the senseless prattling by reactionary Western propaganda on a "stagnation" or even a "recession" in Soviet grain production.

'RELIABIE' ECONOMY CAN RESPOND TO 'ANY MILITARY CHALIENGE'

LD211131 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Aug 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences Lt Col A. Ivanov under the rubric "Military Questions in the CPSU's Policy": "The Country's Economy and Defense"]

[Text] Among the important problems involved in Soviet military building and in ensuring the reliable defense of the motherland and of the gains of socialism and communism which emerge and are being resolved in our society under the party's unvarying guidance, a central place has always belonged to questions of effective economic backup for the country's defense capability and the development and improvement of its armed forces. The 25th CPSU Congress also paid due attention to these questions.

In examining the basic tasks of the national economy's development in the 10th 5-Year Plan, the congress pointed to the need to make fuller use of its potential for augmenting the national wealth and consolidating the country's economic might and defense capability. "No one should doubt," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the congress, "that our party will do everything to ensure that the glorious Soviet Armed Forces continue to have all necessary means for fulfilling their crucial task of being the guardians of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and a bulwark of world peace!"

These and other fundamental party conclusions and principles became a guideline to action and have been consistently implemented in subsequent years. Now that our country is marching toward the next, 26th CPSU Congress, we again turn to them and devote the closest attention to the accumulated experience of military building and to the condition of our state's defense capability.

Today the soviet land's economic potential and defense might, the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum noted, have increased immeasurably. Of course, this is the result not only of the outgoing 5-year period but also of the entire preceding period. But it is also indisputable that much has been done to strengthen the country's defense capability in the course of implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

However--and this must be particularly stressed--the Soviet state has never armed itself for the sake of armament and has never been and never will be the initiator of an arms race. It was born under the banner of the struggle for lasting, just peace and international security and is firmly following this Leninist banner. Our party's economic policy is wholly turned toward the solution of peaceful, constructive tasks. Its main aim is the creation of the material and technical base of communism and the steady improvement of the Soviet people's welfare.

As for the consolidation of the country's defense capability and its material foundation, the measures taken for this purpose by the party and Soviet state are of an enforced nature. They are a response to imperialism's aggressive policy and its aspiration to attempt by force of arms to resolve in its favor the basic contradiction of the present era--the contradiction between socialism and capitalism. Imperialism has unleashed and is building up the arms race and accelerating the material preparation of a new world war.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries stand as a reliable barricade on this path of militarism and aggression. It is well known that it is primarily as a result of their vigorous activity based on the growth of the economic and defense might of the USSR and the entire socialist community that the normalization of the international situation was achieved in the seventies.

At the same time something else is also well known: the positive changes in the world have always met with fierce resistance from imperialist reaction. It has become particularly active and overt in recent years. Seeking to delay the objective processes of social progress, imperialist circles, and above all certain U.S. circles, have steered a course hostile to the cause of detente, the course of charging the arms race leading to the intensification of the danger of war.

Militarism has reached unprecedented dimensions in the United States, where military appropriations in fiscal 1981 will be in excess of $170 billion and where new types of mass destruction weapons are being hastily created. Washington has put off indefinitely the ratification of the Salt II treaty. Under U.S. pressure the NATO bloc adopted the provocative decision to deploy new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in a number of West European countries. Finally, J. Carter recently signed Directive 59, with its sinister gamble on creating a preemptive strike nuclear potential. Nor can we fail to take into account the dangerous new phenomenon in world politics that is the partnership between imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and Beijing hegemonism.

In this situation, the Soviet Union has been obliged to display constant concern for its security. "...The intrigues of imperialism and the other enemies of peace," the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum pointed out, "require constant vigilance and the all-round consolidation of our state's defense capability in order to thwart imperialism's plans of attaining military superiority and exercising world diktat."

In resolving problems connected with the consolidation of defense capability, including the strengthening of its material foundation, our party is guided by V.I. Lenin's teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland. It is creatively developing and applying this teaching, a component part of which is Lenin's military-economic concept--a system of views of the country's economic preparation to repell aggression adopted in the state and placed at the basis of its activity.

V.I. Lenin taught the party and people to prepare to defend the socialist fatherland "over a long period, seriously, beginning with the country's economic growth." He warned that, without the most serious economic preparation, waging modern warfare against imperialism is impossible (Complete Collected Works Vol 35 pp 390, 395). The correctness of this propcsition has been confirmed by all historical experience and above all by the experience of the civil war and particularly the Great Patriotic War.

Defense requirements have always been strictly considered in implementing Lenin's plan for building socialism. Thus, the 15th party congress for directives for compiling the first 5-year plan pointed to the need to devote maximum attention to the speediest development of those industries which account for the bulk of the business of ensuring defense and economic stability in wartime. This line was firmly maintained in the thirties as the aggressive danger from Hitler's Germany and the other facist bloc states grew. As a result of the soviet land's industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture and the cultural revolution, firm material foundations were laid for our victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The party and Soviet state will pay due attention to the industries associated with safeguarding the country's defense. But this, of course, in no way signifies any deviation from the principle of the balanced, proportioned development of the country's national economy. On the contrary, this principle is being most strictly maintained.

In resolving defense problems the party and state rely on the country's integral economic potential. This potential characterizes the economy from the viewpoint of existing opportunities for producing material output. The country's economic might and the standard and material provision of its defense capability depend on the degree to which this potential is realized. [paragraph continues]

The course toward the all-round improvement of social production efficiency and work quality in all echelons of the national economy, elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress and consistently implemented, directly serves to realize existing economic potential to the maximum.

The Soviet Union has a tremendous and constantly increasing economic potential. The USSR's fixed production capital reached R1,076 billion by the end of 1979 (in prices comparable with 1973). Compared with the prewar year of 1940 this capital has increased almost 15 times. Over the past 9 years it has more than doubled. This colossal potential, these production opportunities, will if necessary reliably serve the cause of the motherland's defense.

Of course, this alone does not exhaust the description of our economic potential. For instance, important significance attaches to its sectorial and territorial structure. It is a base both of the potential of the processing industry, machine building, the fuel and energy complex, transport and so forth and of the potential of individual regions of the country.

Since the 25th CPSU Congress much has been done to improve the sectorial and territorial structure of the economic potential. The development of vast regions of Siberia and the Far East has been continued at a growing pace and on a growing scale, and programs for creating territorial-production complexes have been persistently implemented. Much is being done to improve the structure of the economic potential in the light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum decisions.

The improvement of this structure objectively accords with the interests of strengthening the material foundation of the country's defense capability. It opens up additional opportunities for resolving important problems like creating essential reserves, and ensuring the economy's mobility and vitality which are of tremendous significance under present-day conditions.

The dimensions of production and the dynamics of its growth attest eloquently to the specific indicators of our country's economic might and its further consolidation. In 1979 the overall industrial production volume had increased 20 times compared with 1940 and 72 percent compared with 1970. Our country was generating 1,239 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, produced 586 million tons of oil (including gas condensate), extracted 719 million tons of coal and smelted 149 million tons of steel by the beginning of this year.

The sectors which determine scientific and technical progress developed and are continuing to develop at preferential rates. Thus, machine building and metal working output increased 141 percent over the past 9 years. In 1976-1979 alone over 15,000 new types of machinery, equipment, apparatus, instruments and means of automation were created. The significance of this increase is hard to overestimate.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress, in addition to everything else, influences the development of military matters.

The dynamic development of the economy and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress is exerting the most positive influence on Soviet society's social structure. The numerical strength of the working class is growing: it now numbers over 70 million people and comprises two-thirds of the able-bodied population. Its skill and political activeness are increasing. Over 73 percent of workers now have higher or secondary (complete or incomplete) education. Our kolkhoz peasantry, which in terms of its educational level differs little from the urban population, has changed substantially. The people's intelligentsia is growing rapidly.

All this, of course, has the very best effect on the social complexion of the Soviet Armed Forces and the reinforcements they receive. Almost 100 percent of the army and navy personnel now have education to at least the eighth grade, and the proportion of serivcemen with higher and secondary education is about 80 percent. Many young men come to serve already possessing experience of work on complex equipment. This greatly promotes the successful solution of the tasks of further consolidating the country's defense capability.

Finally, in analyzing the material potential for ensuring the defense of socialism's gains, we must consider all-round cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries, including defense cooperation, and their powerful aggregate economic potential. In terms of the growth of their economies and industrial production they considerably surpass the developed capitalist countries. Of course, this has the most beneficial influence on the defense capability of each of the fraternal socialist countries and the entire socialist community.

The Soviet Union's economic potential is the common basis for satisfying all the requirements of society and its members, including military requirements. However, the expenditure associated with military requirements is determined, as party documents and the works and speeches of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasize, by the bounds of essential defense. We spend on defense precisely as much as is necessary for the reliable security of the Soviet Union and the joint defense, together with the fraternal countries, of socialism's gains.

This line has also been firmly maintained since the 25th CPSU Congress. In the past years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan the USSR's military expenditure has been characterized by unvarying stability and even a certain reduction--which is convincingly confirmed by our state budgets. At the same time the appropriations which are earmarked, thanks to their efficient utilization, ensure the Soviet Union's essential defense.

The funds and resources earmarked for its needs are put to use through the production of weapons, combat equipment and other defense items and also by their timely delivery and efficient utilization among the troops and in the fleets. Our defense industry, whose further development and specific program, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 24th CPSU Congress, largely depend on the international situation, serves this aim. The growth of the USSR's economic might does not and cannot lead automatically to the buildup of military-economic might. Our party is approaching this question dialectically, rationally, conforming to the international situation and real defense requirements.

Among the measures which are being taken an important place is occupied by measures to ensure the flexibility of social production as a whole and defense production in particular. This is explained by the fact that the catalogs of military items, according to foreign data, now run into millions of descriptions, and the replacement of whole generations of armaments takes place very 5-7 years. That means that the defense industry must be able to restructure its production rapidly.

The Soviet economy and our science and technology have frequently displayed such abiility, not only during the past war but also in subsequent years, since U.S. imperialism threw down a challenge by adopting the atom bomb and embarking on the path of nuclear blackmail. Responding to this challenge and to other shameless claims and aggressive preparations by imperialists gambling on producing mass destructive weapons, the Soviet Union was obliged to create and very rapidly did create first-class nuclear missile and other necessary weapons and sophisticated combat equipment.

The reliable economic and scientific and technical backup for our country's defense capability was mentioned very distinctly at the 25th CPSU Congress. And since the congress the Soviet Union has warned the imperialist figures nurturing plans for the creation of new types of weapons that it has always found and will continue to find a proper response to any military challenge. "Our country's economy, science and technology," Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, noted, "can ensure the creation of any weapon on which our foes might try to gamble."

Our party and the Soviet state have never used and do not intend to use this potential to achieve military superiority over other states. Everything done in the USSR to improve and equip the armed forces is done for one sole purpose--a defensive purpose.

Thanks to the tireless concern of Lenin's party and the selfless labor of the Soviet people, the armed forces have everything necessary to fulfill the tasks set for the defense of their motherland and the gains of socialism and communism. As a result of the implementation of the historic 25th CPSU Congress guidelines, the material base of the combat might or the army and navy has become even stronger and their combat capability and combat readiness have risen still higher.

At the same time the Soviet servicemen's daily routine and cultural services are constantly being improved. Over the 10th 5-Year Plan many military towns changed from all recognition. Much has been done for the further improvement of the personnel's nutrition. The servicemen's kit supplies are constantly being improved.

Thousands of officers' houses, soldiers' and sailors' clubs, movie projectors and radio centers are operating in our armed forces. The army and navy libraries stock 120 million books. Millions of copies of various newspapers reach the troops and fleets every day. In the past few years the number of television sets available to servicemen has trebled and the number of radio receivers has increased tenfold. This enormous arsenal serves to educate Soviet servicemen and strengthen the motherland's defense capability.

Surrounded by the concern of the party and people, Soviet servicemen are persistently mastering the weapons and combat equipment entrusted to them, enhancing the effectiveness of their utilization, and struggling to safeguard and economize on material assets and resources. The attainment of these goals is served by socialist competition in the army and navy, which has acquired even broader scope and become richer in content in connection with preparation for the scheduled 26th CPSU Congress.

Guided by the party, relying on the mighty material foundation of the developed socialist society and its unswervingly strengthening sociopolitical and ideological unity, the Soviet Armed Forces are reliably standing guard over our people's peaceful labor and are an indestructible bulwark of world peace.